

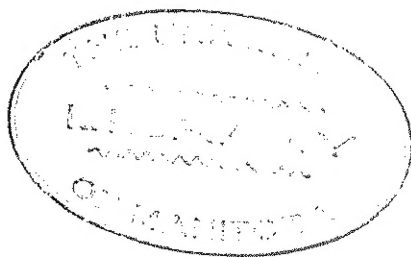
169

A FIRST GREEK COURSE

BY

W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

HEAD-MASTER OF THE PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE



✓ LONDON

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PREFACE

THIS book has been compiled as part of a reformed school curriculum. The principles of this reform cannot be discussed here; it must be enough to say, that Greek finds a place, not at the beginning, but towards the end of the school course, being begun in the Fourth Form (average age $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15). At this stage the boy's mind is more mature, and having been carefully trained by means of French and Latin, he is able to make rapid progress. Two terms (or less) are enough to work through this book; and in the third term an easy author may be begun, the grammar being revised along with the author. For the convenience of teachers, a Companion Reader has been compiled, which includes a number of stories, each complete in itself.

It is quite possible that the book may be found suitable for those who begin Greek earlier, but their progress will of course be slower the earlier they begin.

As regards the method of use, I assume that the master will do as much as possible *viva voce*. Specimens of this method are given here and there, but it is not intended that they be kept to slavishly: they are specimens only. The essence of any such method is, that it be fresh and spontaneous; and the master must be ready to use his material in conversation on the spur of the moment. But conversation is not meant to take the place of construing and writing. All three must go on

side by side : construing, not to teach English (which is taught separately), but to make sure that the meaning of the Greek is understood ; writing, to give accuracy, and to fix new facts in the mind ; conversation, as a means of practice. The place of conversation is to make the boys quick ; to give them continued drill in using their material with slight but definite changes (*I for you, am for are*, etc.) ; and, not least, to bring the Greek into close connection with their lives. We use a great deal of conversation which is not hinted at here, carrying on much of the business of the class-room in Greek.

There are a few novelties in the arrangement which will, I hope, prove to be useful. With the very alphabet we are able to begin with a piece of genuine Greek literature, quotation from Kallias's *Grammatike Theoria* (Athenaeus, p. 454) : for this idea I have to thank Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, who has taken the liveliest interest in our experiment. I have used one or two liberties with the text, which I hope the author's ghost will forgive, in consideration of the wide advertisement I have given to his work. The declensions are begun with the Adjective, which, being like the Latin *bonus*, is easily remembered, and thus the chief forms of two declensions are mastered at once. Similarly, the participle ὄν gives the type for a large number of adjectival and nominal forms. For the rest, I have been guided by expediency, placing first the forms which are most wanted. A scientific order is not necessary in learning ; once learnt, the matter can easily be revised in a scientific order by aid of the Compendium (p. 89). Those who have not tried may think that too much is given in each exercise, but this will not be found to be true. At 14 or 15 a boy who has learnt Latin grammar thoroughly can get over Greek at a great pace. It is not intended that a whole exercise should be always done at each lesson ; each master must decide for

himself how much he can get through. It is easy to divide them.

The book was first used in manuscript for a year; then printed and used for a year in proof; finally, with many alterations which use suggested, it was reprinted and used for a third year. I think, therefore, that I may safely call it a practical book. My thanks are due to my friend and fellow-worker, Mr. W. H. S. Jones, for his criticisms and suggestions, most of which are embodied in it. I thank also the publisher most sincerely for allowing me to keep the book in type so long.

The reading extracts are all taken from Greek authors; it may be left as a pleasant exercise for those who use the book, to find out where they come from. A certain amount of compression or alteration has sometimes been necessary, and a few un-Attic constructions and words have been changed, for which changes I make no apology. The conversations are invented.

I am confident that a fair trial of the method assumed in this book, combined, of course, with a reorganised curriculum, will show that those who attack the study of Greek are under a misapprehension. I am quite ready to admit that classical education, as it is understood in this country, is a failure. There are, indeed, some boys whom nothing can spoil; there are many clever boys who learn a great deal, and who at 19 are chock-full of information. These do not suffer so much as might be expected. But as an education it is a failure; because it does not teach even these clever boys to use their intelligence as they could be taught to do, and because it makes the average boy dull, unintelligent, and a hater of all intellectual exercise. It does not follow, however, that the failure is due to the subject. That the adversary may not twist

my words to suit his own purpose, I add, that the modern substitutes for classics do not seem to me to be any better : all our schools are spoilt by the same faults of cram, early specialising, and mercenary aims. Greek, however, can be learnt with profit and enjoyment by the average boy, so that in less than a year he can read the *Apology* of Socrates ; and all that is paid for that result is one lesson of three-quarters of an hour a day. That is not a heavy price to pay for the key to the finest instrument of human speech, and it does not involve neglecting anything. On the contrary : along with it the boy may thoroughly study his own tongue, may learn to use it and to understand and enjoy English literature, may win a serviceable knowledge of French and Latin, may have the usual drill in mathematics, and may do a very fair amount of natural science.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

NOTE TO THIRD EDITION

IN the third edition a few minor corrections have been made, and the list of Parts of Common Irregular Verbs has been considerably extended.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

February, 1916.

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I.—THE ALPHABET

THE names Epsilon (ε), Omicron (ο), Hypsilon (υ), and Omega (ω) are late, and were not used by the Greeks of the classical age.

A	α	ǎ (as in German <i>hat</i>), ǣ (as <i>ah</i>)	ἄλφα	alpha
B	β	b	βῆτα	bēta
Γ	γ	g (as in <i>good</i>) ¹	γάμμα	gamma
Δ	δ	d	δέλτα	delta
E	ε	e (as in <i>wet</i>)	εἶ	ei (pron. as two short sounds combined, ĕy)
Z	ζ	dz	ζῆτα	zēta (pron. dzēta)
H	η	ē (as in French <i>fée</i> , German <i>See</i>)	ἦτα	ēta
Θ	θ	th ¹	θῆτα	thēta
I	ι	i (as in French <i>lie</i> , <i>lit</i>)	ιώτα	iōta
K	κ	k	κάππα	kappa
Λ	λ	l	λάμβδα	lambda
M	μ	m	μῦ	mū
N	ν	n	νῦ	nū
Ξ	ξ	x	ξῖ	xī
O	ο	o (as in <i>pot</i>)	οῦ	ou
Π	π	p	πῖ	pī
Ρ	ρ	r or rh	ῥῶ	rhō
Σ	σ } ς final	s (as in <i>sing</i> , <i>ass</i>)	{ σῖγμα { (σάν)	} sigma (san)
T	τ	t	ταῦ	tau
Υ	υ	ü (as French <i>u</i>)	ῦ	ū
Φ	φ	ph, f ¹	φῖ	phī
X	χ	ch ¹ (as in Scotch <i>loch</i>)	χῖ	chī
Ψ	ψ	ps	ψῖ	psī
Ω	ω	ō (as <i>awe</i>)	ῶ	ō

¹ See next page for Notes on Pronunciation.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.— γ before γ , κ , ξ is sounded *ng*.

The aspirates θ , ϕ , χ were pronounced as two distinct sounds combined: as in *anthill*, *uphold*, *lackhose*. θ is still so pronounced in the island of Astypalaea. They may, however, be pronounced like the English *th*, *f*, *ch*, if the true sounds are found to be too difficult. In groups of consonants where the aspiration could not well be pronounced, it was probably sounded before the following vowel (as in modern Bengalee): thus *ἀνθρώπος* = *ánthrōpos*.

υ (=Fr. *u*) should not be sounded oo, or it is confused with *ou*.

QUANTITY must be strictly observed. The voice should be prolonged on a long vowel twice as long as on a short vowel (like crotchet and quaver). This should be carefully practised while time is beaten as in music. This has nothing to do with accent, or with stress.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS are pronounced by dwelling upon the sound: as in English *tub-boat*, *black-cat*, *midday*, *full-liberty*, *home-made*, *ten-nights*, *stop-press*, *fur-rug*, *this-sort*, *that-time*.

DIPHTHONGS: $\alpha\iota$ pronounced as in *aisle*

$\epsilon\iota$	„	as two short sounds together, <i>ěy</i>
$ο\iota$	„	as <i>oi</i> in <i>foil</i>
$\upsilon\iota$	„	as French <i>oui</i>
$\alpha\upsilon$	„	as <i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i>
$\epsilon\upsilon$	„	as two short sounds together, <i>ěü</i>
$\eta\upsilon$	„	as <i>ěü</i>
$ο\upsilon$	„	as <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i>

The so-called improper diphthongs, in which a long α η ω is followed by ι , were written $\alpha\iota$ $\eta\iota$ $\omega\iota$, and pronounced as written. In modern books they are generally written α η ω , with ‘iota subscript,’ and pronounced $\bar{\alpha}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\omega}$ simply.

BREATHINGS.—A vowel at the beginning of a word has the ‘rough breathing’ if aspirated, the ‘smooth breathing’ if not. The rough breathing was originally represented by H (afterwards used as a vowel), but in quick writing-hand this came to be written like a comma reversed (‘) over the vowel; the smooth breathing was then written (‘). Thus $\alpha\lambda\phi\alpha$ ‘alpha,’ $\omicron\varsigma$ ‘hös.’

The rough breathing is always written over initial ρ : as $\rho\hat{\alpha}$. The stops are (,) comma, (·) colon, (.) full stop, (:) question mark.

The consonants are thus classified (the table should be learnt by heart):—

MUTES	<i>Breathed (or Unvoiced)</i>	<i>Voiced</i>	<i>Aspirate</i>	
	κ	γ	χ	Guttural (throat sounds)
	τ	δ	θ	Dental (tooth sounds)
	π	β	ϕ	Labial (lip sounds)

N.B.—There are two membranes in the throat called vocal cords. If these are tightened when the air comes up from the lungs, the sound is called Voiced, if they are slack it is called Breathed. When tightened the cords can be felt to vibrate by placing a finger upon the throat.

λ ρ LIQUIDS μ ν NASALS
 σ SIBILANT ξ ξ ψ double letters (= ds, ks or gs, ps)

ACCENT.—Every Greek word, except a few, has an accent, which originally marked the raising of the tone of voice, not stress as in English. It is possible with careful practice from the first, to raise the tone on these syllables (as little stress as possible being used) and to observe quantity at the same time.

GENERAL RULE.—The acute accent (´) must fall on one of the last three syllables. If the last have a long vowel, on one of the last two. On final syllables, except last in a sentence, the acute accent is written as grave (`).

The circumflex (˘) denotes a raising and lowering of tone on one vowel, as in certain English when the expression of surprise is intended (*nô!*). It must fall on one of the last two syllables, and it cannot stand before a long vowel or diphthong. It can only stand on a long vowel or diphthong, as it implies contraction.

A few words are only used in combination with others which go before them. These have no accent, and are called enclitics. They generally throw their accent back upon the last syllable of the word before.

A few other words, standing first in a phrase, have no accent; these are called proclitics (as *ei* 'if,' *eis* 'into,' *ein* 'in').

N.B.—Interrogatives always have the accent.
Indefinites are enclitic, and generally have none.

EXERCISE

On the Alphabet

(To be learnt by heart)

ἔστ' ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, καὶ τὸ εἰ,¹
ζῆτ', ἦτα, θῆτ', ἰῶτα, κάππα, λάμβδα, μῦ,
νῦ, ξῖ, τὸ οὔ, πῖ, ῥῶ, τὸ σῖγμα, ταῦ, τὸ ῑ,
φῖ, χῖ τε² καὶ ψῖ καὶ τὸ ᾠ.

βῆτα ἄλφα	βα	βῆτα οὔ	βο
βῆτα εἰ	βε	βῆτα ῑ	βυ
βῆτα ἦτα	βη	βῆτα ᾠ	βω
βῆτα ἰῶτα	βι		

So βῆτα ἄλφα ἰῶτα βαι
βῆτα εἰ ἰῶτα βει, etc.

Make a similar exercise with the other consonants.
These should be read aloud, and then written with accents.

II

οὐ 'not' (before vowels unaspirated οὐκ and aspirated οὐχ),
the negative of plain denial (categorical negative).

μὴ 'not,' used in prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas.
Thus used alone, οὐ would mean 'no,' and μὴ 'don't.'

N.B.—The following table is not to be learnt, but for
reference as required.

¹ καὶ 'and,' τὸ 'the,' neuter article. See p. 5 below.

² τε 'both' (like *que*).

	<i>Direct Question</i>	<i>Indirect Question</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>
who	τίς	ὅστις	ὅς	τις, some one
where	ποῦ	ὅπου	οὗ	που, some where
whence	ποθέν	ὅπόθεν	ὅθεν	πόθεν, some-whence
whither	ποῖ	ὅποι	οἷ	ποι, some-whither
when	πότε	ὅποτε	ὅτε	ποτέ, some time
how	πῶς	ὅπως	ὡς	πως, somehow
how great	πόσος	ὅπόσος	ὅσος	ποσός, some size

ἐνθάδε, here	ἐκεῖ, there	καί, and
ἐνθένδε, hence	ἐκεῖθεν, thence	ἀλλά, but
δεῦρο, hither	ἐκεῖσε, thither	ὦ, O
εἶ, well	νῦν, now	εἰ, if
κακῶς, badly	τότε, then	ἐπεί, since

ἄρα, -ne (the question mark, placed first in a clause).

ἄρ' οὐ, none

There are three numbers : Singular, Dual,¹ and Plural.

καλός, 'beautiful'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
	V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
	G.	καλοῦ	καλής	καλοῦ
	D.	καλῶ	καλῇ	καλῶ
Dual	N.V.A.	καλῶ	καλά	καλῶ
	G.D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A.	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
	G.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

Compare the Latin adjective *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

¹ The dual is used when we speak of a pair of things, or of two things closely connected.

Nouns are declined in the same way. Those in *-ῆ* belong to the first declension, in *-ος* and *-ον* to the second, as in Latin.

ARTICLE				ὅς, 'who' (<i>rel.</i>)			
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	A.	τόν	τήν	τό	ὄν	ήν	ὅ
	G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	οὔ	ῆς	οὔ
	D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	ὧ	ῇ	ὧ
Dual	N.A.	τώ	all genders		ῶ	all genders	
	G.D.	ταῖν			οῖν		
Plur.	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οἱ	αἱ	ἅ
	A.	τούς	τάς	τά	οὓς	ᾶς	ᾶ
	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
	D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

The article was originally a demonstrative, and it keeps this sense in certain phrases: as *ὁ μὲν* 'this,' *ὁ δέ* 'that' (which are used as conjunctive pronouns to introduce a clause), or when prefixed to an adverb or adverbial phrase, as *οἱ τότε* 'those who lived then.'

THE VERB: PRESENT INDIC. ACT.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
S.	1. λύ-ω, I loose	ποι-ῶ, I do	ὁρ-ῶ, I see	δηλ-ῶ, I make
	2. λύ-εις	ποι-εῖς	ὁρ-ᾶς	δηλ-οῖς clear
	3. λύ-ει	ποι-εῖ	ὁρ-ᾷ	δηλ-οῖ
Du.	2. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὁρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οῦτον
	3. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὁρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οῦτον
Pl.	1. λύ-ομεν	ποι-οῦμεν	ὁρ-ῶμεν	δηλ-οῦμεν
	2. λύ-ετε	ποι-εῖτε	ὁρ-ᾶτε	δηλ-οῦτε
	3. λύ-ουσι(ν)	ποι-οῦσι(ν)	ὁρ-ῶσι(ν)	δηλ-οῦσι(ν)

The 3rd plur. *-ν* is used before vowels.

The first (λύω) is the ordinary form; the other three are contracted. The endings are the same in all. In (b) the stem

ends in -ε, which contracts with the endings ποιέ-ω, ποιῶ : ποιέετον, ποιέετον. In (c) the stem ends in -α, which overpowers all endings except -ο. Thus α and ω are the only vowels found in the contractions. In (d) the stem ends in -ο : δηλόομεν, δηλοῦμεν, etc.

EXERCISE.—Conjugate the above and other verbs, along with pronouns, as : ἐγὼ λύω, σὺ λύεις, etc. ; or ἐγὼ λύω σε, etc.⁴

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	
ἀκούω, hear (cp. <i>acoustics</i>)	ἀκοή, ἡ, hearing	νέος, νέᾱ, νέον, young ¹
ἀπο-θνήσκω, die	ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, human being	ὅς, who, which, (<i>relative</i>)
βλέπω, see	βιβλίον, τό, book (cp. <i>Bible</i>)	πολύς, much ²
γράφω, write (cp. <i>graphic, telegraph</i>)	διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher	πόσος, how large? (<i>pl. how many?</i>)
δηλῶ (-ο-), declare, make plain	θεός, ὁ, ἡ, god	ποῖος, ποῖᾱ, ποῖον, of what kind?
ἔχω, have; <i>with adverbs, used of a state, as</i> εἶ ἔχω, I am well	κάλαμος, ὁ, pen	τί (<i>neut. of τίς</i>), what?
λέγω, speak	μεταβολή, ἡ, change	τυφλός, blind
λύω, loose, undo, annul	ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, eye	
μανθάνω, learn (cp. <i>mathematics</i>)	παιδίον, τό, child	ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND PARTICLES
ὁρῶ (-α-), see	τύχη, ἡ, fortune	εἰ, if
ποιῶ (-ε-), do, make	φωνή, ἡ, voice	εὖ, well
φιλῶ (-ε-), love		καί, and, also, both (like <i>et</i>)
φωνῶ (-ε-), speak, (cp. <i>telephone</i>)	ADJECTIVES	κακῶς, badly ³
ἔστι(ν), is (cp. <i>est</i>)	ἀγαθός, good	πῶς, how?
	ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, other	τε, both (<i>put after its word</i>); cp. <i>Lat. que</i>
	δύστηνος, miserable	τοί, <i>enclitic</i> , indeed
	κακός, bad	
	καλός, fine, beautiful, noble	

¹ After ε, ι, or ρ, α takes the place of η. This is called *α pure*.

² πολὺς, 'much,' declines like ἀγαθός, except in the nom. and acc. masc. and neut.

N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ, etc.

³ Adjectives in -ος make adverbs in -ως.

⁴ For declension of pronouns see p. 13.

SYNTAX RULE, 1.—The *instrument* is expressed by the dative case (= Latin ablative).

READING LESSON

1. τυφλόν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη.
2. τὸ τῆς τύχης¹ τοι μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει.
3. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος.
4. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ἀκοὴν καὶ ἀκούει.
5. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ὀφθαλμούς καὶ βλέπει.
6. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει φωνὴν καὶ λέγει.
7. ἔχομεν βιβλίον καὶ μανθάνομεν.
8. ἔχομεν κάλαμον καὶ γράφομεν.

Translate these, pointing out subject, predicate, and object. The first three are in verse, and should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (with books open)

1. ποῖόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη; τυφλόν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη. τί ἐστὶ δύστηνον; ἡ τύχη δύστηνόν ἐστιν. τί ἔχει ἡ τύχη; μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει ἡ τύχη. τί ἔχει μεταβολάς; ἡ τύχη ἔχει μεταβολάς. πόσας μεταβολάς; πολλὰς.

(Using the Vocabulary)

2. τί ἔχεις, ὦ παιδίον; ἀκοὴν ἔχω, ὦ διδάσκαλε. καὶ τί ποιεῖς ἀκοῇ; ἀκούω. πῶς ἀκούεις, ὦ παιδίον; εὖ ἀκούω, κακῶς ἀκούω. εἰ εὖ ἀκούεις, ποῖαν ἀκοὴν ἔχεις; εἰ εὖ ἀκούω, καλὴν ἔχω ἀκοήν. εἰ κακῶς ἀκούεις, etc.

So with φωνή, ὀφθαλμός, βιβλίον, κάλαμος: e.g. τί ἄλλο ἔχεις; φωνὴν ἔχω, etc.

¹ 'That which belongs to fortune.' The article when prefixed to a genitive has its old sense of demonstrative 'that.' (Cp. p. 6 above.)

The same in dual, singling out two persons ; and in plural, as—

τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδίω ; τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδία ; ἔχομεν βιβλία, etc.

The teacher may devise other varieties for himself.

The Conversation Lesson is to be said wholly in Greek, and the book to be closed on revision.

3. THEME : to be written—

(a) A man's senses, and what he does with them.

(b) A boy's book and pen, and what he does with them.

III

οὗτος, 'this'

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual	N.A. τούτω	all genders	
	G.D. τούτοιιν		
Plur.	N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	A. τούτους	ταύτᾱς	ταῦτα
	G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

N.B.—The nominative sing. and pl. has been influenced in form by the article.

Another word for 'this' is ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, declined like the article with -δε affixed.

-ā is used instead of -η after ε, ι, or ρ (see p. 7, note 1), as:—

θύρᾱ	θύρᾱν	θύρᾱς, etc.
οἰκία	οἰκίᾱν	οἰκίᾱς, etc.

The Present Infinitive is formed from the verb stem by adding -ειν. With contracted stems this becomes -εῖν, -ᾶν, -οῦν :—

λύ-ειν	ποι-εῖν	ὀρ-ᾶν	δη-λοῦν
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PRESENT TENSE OF εἶναι, 'to be'

Sing. 1. εἰμί		Plur. 1. ἐσμέν
2. εἶ	Dual 2. ἐστόν	2. ἐστέ
3. ἐστί(ν)	3. ἐστόν	3. εἰσί(ν)

All these forms, but εἶ, are enclitic, except when emphatic in sense; in which case they are put first, and the accent of the 3rd person sing. is ἔστιν.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—Change -ος to -ότερος -ότατος when the syllable before -ος contains a long vowel or ends in two consonants, -ώτερος -ώτατος if it has a short vowel followed by one consonant :—

	μικρός	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	πικρός	πικρότερος	πικρότατος
but	σοφός	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος

Adverbs are formed from adjectives in -ος by changing the ending of the genitive singular masculine to -ως: καλός, gen. καλοῦ, adv. καλῶς. Comparative adverbs use the neuter singular of the adjective, superlative adverbs the neuter plural: σοφῶς, σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα.

SYNTAX RULE, 2.—A neuter plural subj. has verb in sing.

SYNTAX RULE, 3.—Demonstrative pronouns need the article to be used with their noun: οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος or ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος 'this man.'

SYNTAX RULE, 4.—The article may also be used with the infinitive mood, and with any adverbial expression, as :—

τὸ λέγειν 'saying,' τοῦ λέγειν 'of saying,' οἱ πάλαι 'the ancients,' ὁ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ 'the man in the house.'

VOCABULARY

NOUNS

δάκτυλος, finger
 δένδρον, tree
 δίφρος, stool, chair
 δωμάτιον, room
 ἔδρα, seat
 θελκτήριον, charm
 θύρα, door
 ἰατρός (ῖ), physician
 κήπος, garden
 κλίνη, lounge, couch
 (cp. *recline*)
 λάχανον, herb, vegetable
 λόγος, word, speech
 (cp. *dialogue, prologue*)

λύπη, grief
 οἰκία, house
 πέτασος, hat
 τι, something
 φάρμακον, physic,
 remedy (cp. *pharmacy*)
 ψυχή, soul, life

ADJECTIVES AND
NUMERALS

δύο, δυοῖν, two
 δέκα, ten
 πέντε, five
 ἄλλος, other
 ἀστεῖος, nice

ἕκαστος, each, every
 ποῖος, of what kind?
 μακρός, long
 μικρός, small
 μόνος, alone
 στρογγύλος, round
 χρήσιμος, useful

CONJUNCTIONS AND
PARTICLES

ἄρα, interrogative
 particle
 δέ, but (*stands second*)
 ἢ . . ἢ, either . . or
 ἐκτός, outside
 ἐντός, inside

READING LESSON

1. λύπης ἰατρός ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λόγος·
 ψυχῆς γὰρ οὗτος μόνος ἔχει θελκτήρια·
 λέγουσι δ¹ αὐτὸν οἱ πάλαι σοφώτατοι
 ἀστεῖον εἶναι φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.

2. οἰκίαν ἔχομεν καλὴν, ἐντὸς δ' εἰσὶ δίφροι τε
 καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι ἄλλαι, καὶ δωμάτια δέκα, καὶ
 κήπον ἔχομεν, ἐντὸς δ' ἐστὶ δένδρα καὶ λάχανα.

3. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσιν ἕκαστος δύο ὀφθαλμούς, καὶ
 δέκα δακτύλους, ἔχουσι δὲ φωνὴν καὶ ἀκοήν καὶ νοῦν.

¹ δέ 'but' stands second in the sentence.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. τί ἐστὶ λύπης ἰατρὸς ἀνθρώποις ; λόγος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἰατρός. τίνος (gen.) ἐστὶν ἰατρὸς λόγος ; λύπης ἰατρός ἐστὶ λόγος. τίσιν (dat. pl.) ἰατρός ἐστὶ λύπης λόγος ; ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἐστὶ λόγος ἰατρός. τί ἔχει ; ψυχῆς ἔχει θελκτήρια. τίνος θελκτήρια ; ψυχῆς. οὗτος μόνος ἢ καὶ ἄλλος ; μόνος οὗτος. τί λέγουσιν αὐτὸν εἶναι οἱ σοφώτατοι ; ἀστεῖον εἶναι φάρμακον λέγουσιν. ποῖον φάρμακον ; ἀστεῖον φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.

2. ὦ παιδίον, ἄρ' ἔχεις οἰκίαν ; ἔχω οἰκίαν, ὦ διδάσκαλε. καὶ ποῖαν ἔχεις οἰκίαν ; καλὴν ἔχω οἰκίαν. τί δ' ἐντός ἐστιν ; δίφροι τ' ἐντός εἰσι καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι. ἔστι δ' ἄλλο τι ; κήπος ἐστὶ, καὶ ἔχει λάχανα καὶ δένδρα.

3. τί ἔχει ἄνθρωπος ᾧ (with which) λέγει ; φωνὴν ἔχει. πόσους δακτύλους ἔχει, πόσους ὀφθαλμούς, etc. ποῖόν τί ἐστὶν ὁ ὀφθαλμός ; στρογγύλος ἐστὶν. καὶ δακτύλος ; μακρός.

4. Complete the following in as many ways as you can :—

ἡ οἰκία ἐστὶ . . .

τὸ ὀφθαλμὸν ἐστὶν . . .

τὰ δένδρα ἐστὶ . . .

So with θύρα, πέτασος, παιδίον, φωνή, etc.

Or: μακρός ἐστὶν . . .

χρησίμη ἐστὶν . . .

καλόν ἐστὶ . . .

THEME—The Medicine for Grief.
My House and Garden.

IV

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		<i>First Person</i>	<i>Second Person</i>
Sing.	N.	ἐγώ, I	σύ, thou
	A.	ἐμέ, με	σέ, σε
	G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σου, σου
	D.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί, σοι
Dual	N.A.	νῶ	σφώ
	G.D.	νῶν	σφῶν
Plur.	N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς
	A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς
	G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν
	D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν

The forms ἐμέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, σέ, σου, σοί are emphatic.

αὐτός, 'self'

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ, etc., like καλός.

The oblique cases of this are used for the *Third Personal Pronoun*, as: λύω αὐτόν 'I loose him'; with the article it means 'the same'—

ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, or αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό(ν)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

τίς, 'who,' 'what'

	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M.F.N.</i>		<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	τίς	Dual	τίνε	{	Plur.	τίνες
	A.	τίνα					τίνας
	G.	τίνος					τίνων
	D.	τίνι					τίσι(ν)

The same forms, accented on the last syllable, or without accent, are used for the indefinite 'some,' 'any'; except that the neuter plural is *ἄττα* or *τινα*.

CARDINALS

εἷς, 'one'

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν
G.	ἐνός	μιᾶς	ἐνός
D.	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί

δύο, 'two.'

M.F.N.

N.V.A.	δύο
G.D.	δυοῖν

τρεῖς, 'three'

M.F. N.

N.V.A.	τρεῖς	τρία
G.	τριῶν	
D.	τρισί(ν)	

τέτταρες, 'four'

*M.F.**N.*

N.V.	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
A.	τέτταρας	τέτταρα
G.	τεττάρων	
D.	τέτταρσι(ν)	

The other numbers up to a hundred are indeclinable.

Some feminines end in nom. -ᾶ: they are declined with those in -η except in the nom. and acc. singular:—

N.V.	γλῶττα, tongue
A.	γλῶτταν
G.	γλώττης
D.	γλώττη, etc., like καλή

The Reflexive Pronoun is made by adding αὐτόν, 'self,' etc., to the personal, thus:—

First Person

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Sing. A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν
G.	ἐμαντοῦ	ἐμαντῆς
D.	ἐμαντῶ	ἐμαντῇ
Plur. A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, etc. (separate)	

Second Person

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Sing. A.	σεαυτόν (or σαντόν)	σεαυτήν (σαντήν), etc.
Plur. A.	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, etc.	

Third Person

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό(ν), etc.
Plur. A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά
G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς

These forms may all be contracted: αὐτόν, αὐτούς, etc. Distinguish αὐτήν reflexive from αὐτήν 'self.'

The oblique cases of the 3rd pers. pron. following are also used with or without αὐτούς for the 3rd pers. reflex. plural:—

	<i>M. F.</i>
N.	σφεῖς
A.	σφᾶς
G.	σφῶν
D.	σφισί(ν)

GENERAL RULES OF ACCENT (see p. 3)

ACCENT IN VERBS.—The accent goes back as far as possible.

ACCENT IN NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.—The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, unless a general rule forbids. But the gen. plur. of *-a* stems is circumflexed on the last (as γλωττα, but γλωττω̃ν).

Note.—With an acute on the final, as φυτόν, the accent in the first two declensions becomes circumflex in gen. and dat., because these cases are contracted: φυτοῦ, φυτῶ.

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—*-oi* and *-ai* final, although diphthongs, and therefore long, are treated as short for the purposes of accent (except in the optative mood, for which see below, p. 31).

VOCABULARY

VERBS			
πράττω, do	φυτόν, plant		γε, particle of emphasis added to
τρέφω, feed, rear, nourish	χλαῖνα, cloak, over-all		pronouns, as ἔγωγε
	ὤμος, shoulder		δέ, and, but
			δῆ, indeed
			μέν . . . δέ, on the
			one hand . . . on
			the other hand,
			of two contrasted
			things: they stand
			after the words
			contrasted
			ἐν (dat.), in: κἀν =
			καὶ ἐν
			ἐπί (gen.), upon
			μάλιστα, especially,
			very much
			μάλιστα γε, yes, cer-
			tainly
NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, AND ADVERBS	
ἀπορίᾱ, difficulty	ἐλεύθερος, free		
ἀρβύλη, boot	λευκός, white		
γεωργός, farmer (cp. George)	χρήσιμος, useful		
εἰρήνη, peace	χρηστός, good, honest		
ἔργον, work			
θεός, god			
ἱμάτιον, cloak			
νοῦς, mind			
κεφαλή, head			
πεδῖον, plain			
πέτρᾱ, rock (cp. petrify)			
πόλεμος, war (cp. polemics)			

READING LESSON

1. *κάν¹ ταῖς ἀπορίαις ἔσθ' ὁ χρηστὸς χρήσιμος.*
2. *τὰ χρηστὰ πράττειν ἔργον ἔστ' ἐλευθέρου.*
3. *ὁ νοῦς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ θεός.*
4. *ἀεὶ μὲν εἰρήνη γεωργὸν κάν πέτραις
τρέφει καλῶς, πόλεμος δὲ κάν πεδίῳ κακῶς.*

These verses should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (to be answered by the pupil)

Carefully note the order of words in question and answer.

1. *πότε ἐστὶν ὁ χρηστὸς χρήσιμος; τί ἐστὶν ἐν ἀπορίαις ὁ χρηστός; τίς ἐστὶ χρήσιμος ἐν ἀπορίαις; τί ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίνος ἔργον ἐστὶ τὸ πράττειν τὰ χρηστά; τί πράττειν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίς ἐστι θεὸς ἐν ἡμῖν; τί καλῶς τρέφει τὸν γεωργόν; τίνα καλῶς τρέφει; τί κακῶς; ποῦ;*

2. *ποία ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία σου; μικρά ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία μου. μικρὰν ἄρα ἔχεις οἰκίαν. μάλιστά γε, ὦ διδάσκαλε, μικράν.*

On the same model: *ποιῶ τὼ ὀφθαλμῷ ἐστον; ποῖοι δὲ οἱ δάκτυλοι; ποῖά 'στι² τὰ δένδρα;*

3. *ἔστι μοι κλίνη καλή. ποία δὲ σοί; κακὴ ἔμοιγε. πέντε ἔχω ἐγώ. σὺ δὲ πόσας; δέκα ἔγωγε.*

Also *ἔστον μοι κακῷ τὼ ὀφθαλμῷ. ποιῶ δὲ σοί; ἐμοὶ μὲν μακροὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι. σοὶ δὲ ποῖοι;*

¹ *καί + ἐν = κάν.* This contraction, or *crasis* as it is called, is often used with certain common particles and the conjunction *καί*.

² Two words forming a group are often run together in speaking; when a short final vowel, or sometimes a short initial vowel, is cut off (elided).

Thus *τοῦτ' ἐστιν, ποία 'στιν*, like 'Who's he?'

4. τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων; χλαῖναν φέρω ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων. ποῖα δέ σοι ἡ χλαῖνα; λευκὴ ἔμοιγε ἡ χλαῖνα.

So also τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς;

5. τί ἐστὶ σοι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ; δένδρα ἐστ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ.

καὶ τί ἄλλο; φύτα ἐστὶ καὶ λάχανα.

ποῖα δὴ; καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μακρά.

So τί ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, τῷ δωματίῳ;

THEME.—What a man has in his house, in his garden, on his person. *To be done in all persons and numbers*: I, thou, he, we, you, they.

V

THE AUGMENT.—The Historic tenses are Imperfect, Aorist (preterite), and Pluperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present Stem

Aorist	„	„	(1) Future Stem (called First Aorist, Weak Aorist, or α-Aorist)
			(2) Simplest Verb Stem (called Second Aorist, Strong Aorist, or ον-Aorist)

Pluperfect	„	„	Perfect Stem
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They are formed by prefixing the Augment. When the stem begins with a consonant, the Augment is the syllable ἐ- (called Syllabic Augment). When it begins with a vowel, that vowel is lengthened (Temporal Augment). A long vowel remains unchanged.

N.B.—The Augment is only used in the Indicative Mood.

RULES FOR CHANGE OF VOWEL UNDER THE AUGMENT.—

α	becomes η	υ	becomes $\bar{\upsilon}$
ϵ	η	$\alpha\iota$	η
o	ω	$o\iota$	φ
ι	$\bar{\iota}$	$\epsilon\upsilon$	$\eta\upsilon$

There are two forms of Aorist; the First or Weak Aorist will be reserved for a later chapter, but the Second or Strong Aorist has the same endings as the imperfect.

The verbs which take a strong aorist have generally a lengthened stem in the present tense: λαμβάνω 'I take,' Imperf. ἐλάμβανον, Aor. ἔλαβον.

In contracted verbs, the Imperfect personal endings contract with the stem. These verbs form no *ον*-Aorist.

IMPERFECT TENSE

	λῦ-ω	ἀκού-ω	εἰμί <i>I am</i>
Sing. 1.	ἔ-λῦ-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦν or ἦ
2.	ἔ-λῦ-ες	ἤκου-ες	ἦσθα
3.	ἔ-λῦ-ε(ν)	ἤκου-ε(ν)	ἦν
Dual 2.	ἐ-λῦ-ετον	ἤκού-ετον	ἦτον
3.	ἐ-λῦ-έτην	ἤκου-έτην	ἦτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λῦ-ομεν	ἤκού-ομεν	ἦμεν
2.	ἐ-λῦ-ετε	ἤκού-ετε	ἦτε
3.	ἔ-λῦ-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦσαν

N.B.—1st sing. and 3rd plur. are the same form: the 3rd plur. originally had a final -τ (ἐλϋοντ) like Latin *amant*, etc.

STRONG AORIST

λαμβάνω, stem λαβ

Sing. 1.	Dual	Plur. ἐ-λάβ-ομεν
1. ἔ-λαβ-ον		
2. ἔ-λαβ-ες	ἐ-λάβ-ετον	ἐ-λάβ-ετε
3. ἔ-λαβ-ε(ν)	ἐ-λάβ-έτην	ἔ-λαβ-ον

To form strong aorist infinitive: drop the augment and change -ον to -εῖν (always circumflexed): ἐλαβον, λαβεῖν.

VOCABULARY

VERBS		PARTICLES
ἐξετάζω, examine	μνᾶ, mina, a weight, or a sum of money (100 drachmae, about £4)	εἰ, εἴγε, if
εἶπεν, said he	πέτασος, hat	ναί, yes
κελεύω, bid	φίλος, friend	οὐδέ, not even; οὐδέ
		... οὐδέ, nor ...
NOUNS		
ἀξία, worth, value		nor
δοῦλος, slave		οὐκοῦν, then
δραχμή, drachma	ADJECTIVES	πουν, doubtless, I
(silver coin about as large as a franc)	ἄξιος, worth, worthy	suppose (<i>enclitic</i>)
ἡμιμναῖον, half-mina	ἕκαστος, each	
	ὁπόσος, see p. 5	

EXERCISE

1. Form and conjugate the Imperfect from the following verbs:—

λέγω, τρέφω, λύω, μανθάνω, θιγγάνω 'touch,' τυγχάνω 'chance,' κτείνω 'kill,' βλέπω 'see,' ἐλπίζω 'hope,' αἰδῶ 'sing,' αἰσχύνομαι 'disgrace,' θνήσκω 'die';

Strong aorist from τυγχάνω (stem τυχ), θιγγάνω (stem θιγ), κτείνω (stem κταν), μανθάνω (stem μαθ), θνήσκω (stem θαν).

2. Express in the past tense the sentences of Reading Lesson iv. 1-4.

3. Express in the past tense, and in different persons and numbers to be chosen by the teacher:—

φέρω τὸν πέτασον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. μανθάνω τὰ χρηστὰ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. λέγω τοῦτο εἶναι καλὸν λύπης φάρμακον. γράφω ἕκαστα ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. ἀκούω χρηστὰ τῇ ἀκοῇ. ἐλπίζω χρήσιμον εἶναι τὸν χρηστόν. βλέπω τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἕκαστα.

READING LESSON

1. ἤκουσα¹ δέ ποτε καὶ ἄλλον αὐτοῦ λόγον, ᾧ ἐκέλευσεν ὁ Σωκράτης ἕκαστον ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτόν, ὅπου τοῖς φίλοις ἄξιός ἐστιν. ἄρ', ἔφη, εἰσὶν ἀξίαι φίλων, ὥσπερ δούλων; τῶν γὰρ δούλων ὁ μὲν που δυοῖν μναῖν ἄξιός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ πέντε μνῶν, ὁ δὲ καὶ δέκα, ὁ δ' οὐδ' ἡμιμναίου. Ναί, ἔφη ὁ Ἀντισθένης. οὐκοῦν, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, εἴ γε ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τοιαῦτα, καλῶς ἔχει² ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτόν ἕκαστον ἄνθρωπον, πόσου ἄρα ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις ἄξιος.

2. Socrates tells the story. 3. Antisthenes tells story.

VI

FUTURE AND FIRST OR WEAK AORIST (a-AORIST)

The Future stem is formed from the present by adding -σ-; the endings are the same in both tenses.

Sing. 1. λύ-σ-ω	βλέψ-ω (= βλέπ-σ-ω)
2. λύ-σ-εις	βλέψ-εις
3. λύ-σ-ει	βλέψ-ει, etc.
Dual 2. λύ-σ-ετον	
3. λύ-σ-ετον	Infín. λύ-σ-ειν
Plur. 1. λύ-σ-ομεν	βλέψ-ειν
2. λύ-σ-ετε	
3. λύ-σ-ουσι(ν)	

The Aorist is used of simple or momentary action in the past (preterite). The First or Weak Aorist (*a-Aorist*) is formed from the future stem by prefixing the augment and adding the proper endings. The characteristic vowel of the endings is α, which is found in all except the 3rd singular.

¹ Aorist of ἀκούω; see p. 22.

² The adverb with ἔχω expresses a state: καλῶς ἔχει 'it is well.'

Sing. 1.	ἔ-λῦ-σ-α	ἔ-βλεψ-α
2.	ἔ-λῦ-σ-ας	ἔ-βλεψ-ας, etc.
3.	ἔ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν)	
Dual 2.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατον	Infin. λῦ-σ-αι
3.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-άτην	βλέψ-αι
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-αμεν	
2.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατε	
3.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-αν	

From contracted verbs these tenses are formed by lengthening the stem-character as follows:—*a* to *η*, *ε* to *η*, *ο* to *ω*. *τιμῶ*, *τιμήσω*, *ἐτίμησα*: *ποιῶ*, *ποιήσω*, *ἐποίησα*: *δηλῶ*, *δηλώσω*, *ἐδήλωσα*.

EXERCISE. — Form Fut. and Aor. from *λέγω*, *λείπω*, *παύω*, *ἄρχω*, *πέμπω*, *κλήω*, *γράφω*, *τάττω* (stem *ταγ*).

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἄριστῶ (-α-), breakfast	ἄγγελος, messenger (cp. <i>angel</i>)	ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, that
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἄγορά, market-place	κοινός, common to all (= <i>communis</i>)
ἔλκω, draw, pull	ἀδελφός, brother	ὅμοιος, like
θαυμάζω, wonder	ἄμαξα, cart, carriage	φιλάργυρος, miserly
θεραπείω, tend, care	βλάβη, harm	
κλῆγω, shut	διαθήκη, will	
ὁρῶ (-α-), see	δίκη, lawsuit, justice	
παύω, check	ζυγόν, yoke	
πέμπω, send	θάλαττα, sea	ADVERBS
τάττω, fix, arrange (cp. <i>tactics</i>)	ἵππος, horse	αὔριον, to-morrow
τίκτω, produce, bring forth	κληρονόμος, heir	ἐχθές, χθές, yesterday
φεύγω, flee	κώμη, village	ἡδέως, pleasantly
	σχολαστικός, a scholar, pedant	μάλα, very (much)
	χρόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	οἱκοι, at home
PREPOSITIONS	ῥόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	οἰκοθεν, from 'home
εἰς, ἐς, into	ῥόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	οἰκαδε, homewards
πρός, towards, for } <i>acc.</i>	ῥόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	οὕτως, so
ἀπό, from	ῥόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	τήμερον, to-day
ἐκ, ἐξ, out of } <i>gen.</i>	ῥόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	ὥς, as, how

SYNTAX RULE, 5.—Generally speaking, motion towards is expressed by the accusative; motion from is expressed by the genitive; rest at is expressed by the dative; and prepositions with these meanings take these cases. In prose the cases should not be used alone but with their proper prepositions. (ἐπί, with genitive for 'motion,' or 'rest,' is an exception; see p. 16.)

READING EXERCISE

1. ὁ κοινὸς ἰατρός σε θεραπεύσει χρόνος.
2. ἐγὼ μὲν ἡρίστησα καὶ μάλ' ἠδέως.
3. ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ ταῦτόν ἐλξομεν ζυγόν.
4. δίκη δίκην ἔτικτε καὶ βλάβη βλάβην.
5. σχολαστικὸς ἀδελφούς δύο ὄρᾳ· ἐθαύμαζεν δέ τις ὡς ὅμοιοί εἰσιν· ὁ δ' ἔλεξεν, οὐχ οὕτως ὅμοιός ἐστιν οὗτος ἐκείνῳ, ὡς ἐκείνος τούτῳ.
6. φιλάργυρός τις διαθήκην ἔγραψε, καὶ ἑαυτὸν κληρονόμον ἔταξεν.

CONVERSATION EXERCISE

1. The usual questions should be made from the above sentences. Nos. 1 to 4 should be learnt by heart.

2. (Pay attention to the order of words and resulting emphasis.)

(α) πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν; οἴκοθεν. ποῖ; ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε; αὖριον. τί πράξεις ἄρα; πέμψω ἄγγελον αὖριον οἴκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε; αὖριον πέμψω ἄγγελον οἴκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. ποῖ δὴ; ἐς τὴν κώμην αὖριον πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν; οἴκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην ἄγγελον πέμψω αὖριον. τίνα πέμψεις; ἄγγελον ἐς τὴν κώμην οἴκοθεν αὖριον.

In the following, complete sentences should be exacted for answers, and may be used for the questions:—

(β) ἔπεμψα παιδίον. πόθεν; οἴκοθεν. ποῖ; ἐς

τὴν ἀγοράν. πότε; ἐχθές. τί ἔπραξεν; ἔφερε μοι
ὥά. πόσα; δέκα. τί ἐποίησας; ἡρίστησα.

The same with πέμψεις, ἔπεμψα, ἐπέμψαμεν, or other forms.

Similar treatment should be used with the following:—

3. ἐλαύνω ἵππον νῦν ἐκ τῆς κώμης πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν.
4. ἔκληγον τότε τὴν θύραν τὴν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.
5. ἡλαύνομεν τοὺς ἵππους ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐχθές.
6. ἔπεμψάς ποτ' ἀγγέλους ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης οἴκαδε.

THEME.—A carriage and pair runs away into the sea. A messenger returns to the village, and tells all to the people in the market-place.

VII

Masculines of the first or *α*-declension add -s for nom. sing. and make gen. sing. in -ον like the second; otherwise are like the feminines. The vowel is *ā* when it follows *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* (called *ā* pure); otherwise *η*. Note the three vocatives.

Stem νεᾱνιᾱ̄ (m.) πολῖτᾱ̄ (m.) Χαρμιδᾱ̄ (m.)			
Sing.	N.	νεᾱνιᾱ̄s, youth	πολίτῃs, citizen
	V.	νεᾱνιᾱ̄	πολίτᾱ
	A.	νεᾱνιᾱν	πολίτῃν
	G.	νεᾱνίου	πολίτου
	D.	νεᾱνίᾳ	πολίτῃ
Dual	N.V.A.	νεᾱνιᾱ̄	πολίτᾱ̄
	G.D.	νεᾱνίαιιν	πολίταιιν
Plur.	N.V.	νεᾱνιᾱι	πολίται
	A.	νεᾱνιᾱ̄s	πολίτᾱ̄s
	G.	νεᾱνιῶν	πολίτῶν
	D.	νεᾱνίαις	πολίταις
			Dual or plural, if used, like the others.

Before going on, decline throughout: *κριτής*, *ποιητής*, *Πέρσης*, *στρατιώτης*, *ταμιάς*, *βορέας* 'north wind,' *Νικιάς*. For meanings see Vocabulary.

A few contracted stems are found in the first and second declensions. Their endings may be seen from the adjective given below. Notice the N.V.A. neuter plural.

Examples are :—

γῆ, earth

Ἀθηνᾶ, Athena

νοῦς, mind

πλοῦς, voyage

Ἑρμῆς, Hermes

ὀστούν, bone

χρῦσοῦς, 'golden'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	<i>χρῦσοῦς</i>	<i>χρῦσῇ</i>	<i>χρῦσοῦν</i>
	A.	<i>χρῦσοῦν</i>	<i>χρῦσῇν</i>	<i>χρῦσοῦν</i>
	G.	<i>χρῦσοῦ</i>	<i>χρῦσῆς</i>	<i>χρῦσοῦ</i>
	D.	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>	<i>χρῦσῇ</i>	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>
Dual	N.V.A.	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶ</i>	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>
	G.D.	<i>χρῦσοῖν</i>	<i>χρῦσαῖν</i>	<i>χρῦσοῖν</i>
Plur.	N.V.	<i>χρῦσοῖ</i>	<i>χρῦσαί</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶ</i>
	A.	<i>χρῦσοῦς</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶς</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶ</i>
	G.	<i>χρῦσῶν</i>	<i>χρῦσῶν</i>	<i>χρῦσῶν</i>
	D.	<i>χρῦσοῖς</i>	<i>χρῦσαῖς</i>	<i>χρῦσοῖς</i>

There are also a few nouns and adjectives, some of them very common, with stems in *-εω*. The cases may be formed by adding to this stem *-ς*, *-ν*, or *iota* (which is always subscript) wherever they occur in the other tables: the neuter plural is the only exception.

ἱεως, 'propitious'

	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.F.N.</i>	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	<i>ἱεως</i>	<i>ἱεων</i>	Dual <i>ἱεω</i>	Plur. <i>ἱεφ</i>	<i>ἱεα</i>
A.	<i>ἱεων</i>	<i>ἱεων</i>	<i>ἱεω</i>	<i>ἱεως</i>	<i>ἱεα</i>
G.	<i>ἱεω</i>		<i>ἱεφν</i>		<i>ἱεων</i>
D.	<i>ἱεφ</i>		<i>ἱεφν</i>		<i>ἱεφς</i>

So *νεώς* 'temple'; *λεώς* 'people.'

The three contracted verb-stems form their imperfects as follows :—

	$\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\hat{\omega}$ <i>a-stem</i>	$\pi\omicron\iota\hat{\omega}$ <i>e-stem</i>	$\delta\eta\lambda\hat{\omega}$ <i>o-stem</i>
Sing. 1.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\omicron\nu\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\acute{\eta}\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu\nu$
2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\acute{\eta}\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$
3.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\bar{\alpha}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\acute{\eta}\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$
Dual 2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\hat{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\hat{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\hat{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$
3.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\hat{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\hat{\iota}\tau\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\hat{\upsilon}\tau\eta\nu$
Plur. 1.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\omicron\hat{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\hat{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$
2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\hat{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\hat{\iota}\tau\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\hat{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$
3.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\omicron\nu\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\acute{\eta}\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\nu$

N.B.—In contracted verbs the endings are the same as in $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$; and if the pupil forgets any form he can easily make it by coupling those endings with the verb-stem, and contracting according to the following rules :—

$a + \epsilon$	} becomes \bar{a}	$\epsilon + \text{long vowel or diphthong}$	} is absorbed into it.
$a + \eta$			
$a + \epsilon\iota$	} becomes \bar{e}	$o + \epsilon$	} becomes $\omicron\upsilon$
$a + \eta$		$o + o$	
$a + o$	} becomes ω	$o + \omicron\upsilon$	
$a + \omicron\upsilon$		$o + \eta$	} becomes ω
$a + \omega$		$o + \omega$	
$a + \omicron\iota$ becomes φ		$o + \epsilon\iota$	} becomes $\omicron\iota$
$\epsilon + \epsilon$ becomes $\epsilon\iota$		$o + \eta$	
$\epsilon + o$ becomes $\omicron\upsilon$		$o + \omicron\iota$	

In contracted forms of *a*-verbs the only vowels used are *a* and ω .

SYNTAX RULES FOR REPORTED SPEECH, 6. The accusative and infinitive may be used, generally as in Latin; but the nominative is used if the word refer to the subject of the main verb.

7. Or the finite construction may be kept, introduced by

ὅτι (or ὥς). In this case, the tense of the direct speech always must be kept, and the mood may be kept. Thus: *Direct*—εἰμί, *Indirect*—λέγω ὅτι εἰμί, λέγει ὅτι ἐστίν, ἔλεγον ὅτι εἰμί, ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐστί, etc. For change of mood, see below, p. 153.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἄγω, lead
 ἁμαρτάνω, err; *aor.*
 ἥμαρτον
 γελῶ (-α-), laugh
 δουλεύω, serve, be
 a slave
 ἐρωτῶ (-α-), ask
 καλῶ (-ε-), call
 κελεύω, bid
 κρίνω, judge
 νομίζω, think
 ποιῶ (-ε-), do
 πιστεύω, believe
 χωρῶ (-ε-), hold, con-
 tain

ADVERBS AND
PARTICLES, ETC.

γάρ, for (*stands*
second)
 διά (*acc.*), on account
 of
 ὅθεν, whence
 ὅτι, that (*conjunction*)
 οὕτως, thus
 πρὸς (*acc.*), towards,
 for

NOUNS

Ἀβδηρίτης, a man
 of Abdera
 ἀδελφός, -ή, brother,
 sister
 ἀργία, sloth, idleness
 Γελασίνος, the
 Laugher
 γραμματικός, pedant,
 student
 δοῦλος, slave, servant
 ἔλαιον, oil
 ἐλευθερία, freedom,
 generosity
 Ἰνδός, Indian
 κριτής, judge (*cp.*
critic)
 λήκυθος, ἡ, a little
 flask
 Λυδός, Lydian
 μαρτύριον, evidence
 (*cp. martyr*)
 οἶνος, wine
 ποιητής, poet
 Πέρσης, Persian
 στρατιά, στρατός,
 army
 στρατιώτης, soldier
 ταμίας, steward
 φιλοσοφία, philo-
 sophy
 χρηματισμός, money-
 making

ADJECTIVES

ἄδικος (*m. f.*), ἄδι-
 κον (*n.*), unjust,
 wicked¹
 ἀμφοτέρος, both
 ἀνδρείος, brave
 ἀργός (*m. f.*), ἀργόν
 (*n.*), idle, useless
 δειλός, cowardly
 δεινός, terrible, clever
 δίκαιος, just, upright
 ἐλεύθερος, generous,
 free
 ἐργαστικός, energetic,
 hard-working
 ἐσθλός, good, honest
 ὅσος *rel.*, (as much)
 as
 πεντακόντυλος, hold-
 ing 2½ pints
 πονηρός, knavish,
 bad
 Σιδώνιος, a man of
 Sidon
 τοσούτος (*with* ὅτος),
 so much

NUMERALS

εἴκοσιν, }
 twenty } *inde-*
 ἑκατόν, a } *clinable*
 hundred }
 χίλιοι, a thousand
 μύριοι, ten thousand

¹ Compound adjectives have two terminations only.

READING LESSON

1. Σιδώνιος γραμματικὸς ἠρώτα τὸν διδάσκαλον·
 “ἡ πεντακότυλος λήκυθος πόσον χωρεῖ;” ὁ δὲ εἶπεν·
 “οἶνον λέγεις ἢ ἔλαιον;”

2. οἱ Ἀβδηρίται ἐκάλουν τὸν Δημόκριτον Φιλοσοφίαν. ἐγέλα δὲ αἰὲς ὁ Δημόκριτος, ὅθεν καὶ Γελασίνον αὐτὸν ἐκάλουν οἱ πολῖται.

3. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ἀργία ἀδελφὴ ἐστὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας. καὶ μαρτυριον ἔλεγεν ἀνδρειοτάτους καὶ ἐλευθερωτάτους Ἰνδοὺς καὶ Πέρσας, ἀμφοτέρους δὲ πρὸς χρηματισμὸν ἀργοτάτους εἶναι. Λυδοὺς δὲ ἐργαστικωτάτους, δουλεύειν δέ.

CONVERSATION

1. Questions and answers on the above at the master's discretion. The persons and numbers should be changed. Dialogues may then be formed with the words of the Vocabulary on the following Models.

2. τίς εἶ σύ; στρατιώτης εἰμί. ποῖος δὲ στρατιώτης εἶ; ἀνδρείος εἰμι στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δούλος, etc., each having a suitable adjective.

3. τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος; οὗτος μὲν στρατιώτης, ἐγὼ δὲ στρατηγός. τί δέ σοι ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης; ὅσα ἐγὼ κελεύω ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δούλος, and δουλεύω, ταμιεύω, etc.

4. τί ἐποίεις νῦν δὴ; ἐγέλων. διὰ τί ἐγέλας; ὅτι ἐκάλουν με Γελασίνον. Vary persons and numbers.

5. ἄρα δουλεύεις; δουλεύω. τίνι δὴ δουλεύεις; τῷ δεσπότῃ δουλεύω. So in Imperfect, and different numbers and persons.

6. ἄρα στρατός ἐστὶν οὗτος; ἔστιν. πόσων δὲ στρατιωτῶν; δέκα στρατιωτῶν. τί λέγεις, ἄρ' οὐχ

ἡμαρτες; ἡμαρτον δὴ· καὶ γάρ ἐστι χιλίων στρατιωτῶν
ὁ στρατός. εὖ λέγεις νῦν· οὕτως καὶ ἐγὼ ἐνόμιζον.

So with ἑκατόν, μυρίοι, πέντε, εἴκοσιν.

7. Combine the following sentences *A* with *B* at discretion :—

A. λέγω, λέγεις, λέγει, etc. ἔλεγον, ἔλεγες, etc.

B. δοῦλός ἐστιν ἐργαστικός, δοῦλος ἦν ἐργαστικός,
ὁ κριτής εὖ κρίνει, τὸ ἔλαιον ἦν καλόν, ὁ
Ἰνδὸς πιστεύει τῷ Πέρσῃ, etc.

8. ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει ὅτι δεινός ἐστιν.¹ τίς λέγει
τοῦτο; ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ τί λέγει; ὅτι
δεινός ἐστι λέγει.

So: οἱ κριταὶ ὁρῶσιν ὅτι κακῶς κρίνεις σύ.

οἱ πολῖται ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀγαθὸν ἐστὶν τὸ
ἀνθρώπων.

ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀνδρεῖος ὁ
δοῦλος.

τὸ παιδίον ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐγέλα.

9. οὗτοι οἱ νεανῖαι δέκα μὲν εἰσιν, εἰκόσι δ'
ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμούς.

So with οἰκίαι—θύρας, παιδιά—δούλους, κόραι—
κεφαλαί, πολῖται—ἄμαξαι, κῶμαι—ἀγοραί.

THEME.—An army: its numbers, their servants and
friends, their characters, what each does and where he
lives.

VIII

THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension in Greek contains chiefly consonant
stems. One class of these are stems in *-οντ-*, which we take
first because the masculine and neuter of certain participles

¹ In revision, *δεινὸς εἶναι* may be substituted, and the law of nominative
attraction may be explained. See Syntax Rule 6, p. 26.

belong to it. The feminine is of the first declension (type γλῶττα, p. 14).

FROM εἰμί, 'I am'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ᾶν, being	οὔσα	ὄν
	A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν
	G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος
	D.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι
Dual	N.V.A.	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε
	G.D.	ὄντοιιν	οὔσαιιν	ὄντοιιν
Plur.	N.V.	ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα
	A.	ὄντας	οὔσᾱς	ὄντα
	G.	ὄντων	οὔσῶν	ὄντων
	D.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν)

Compare Lat. *amans*, *amantem*, etc.

The participles which belong to this class are :—

Pres. Part. Act. of the verbs already given.

Fut. Part. Act.

Aor. Act. (Second or Strong Aorist).

These may be declined by adding the above as endings to the stem thus :—

λύ-ων	λύ-ουσα	λύ-ον
λύσ-ων	λύσ-ουσα	λύσ-ον
λαβ-ών	λαβ-ούσα	λαβ-όν (note the accent)

N.B.—The dat. plur. m. and n. of the Pres. Part. Act. has the same form as the 3rd plur. pres. indic. act. (λύουσιν).

The participles of contracted stems are :—

(α)	(ε)	(ο)
τιμῶν τιμῶσα τιμῶν	ποιῶν ποιούσα ποιοῦν	δηλῶν δηλούσα δηλοῦν
τιμῶντος, etc.	ποιούντος, etc.	δηλοῦντος, etc.

The 1st (weak) or *a*-aorist participle is declined with *a* in the endings, but otherwise in the same way :—

N.	λύσ-ās	λύσ-āσα	λύσ-αν
G.	λύσ-αντος	λύσ-άσης	λύσ-αντος, etc.

Nouns of the -ντ stem have sometimes a special vocative form, but are otherwise like the participles :—

Sing.	N.	λέον, lion	γίγās, giant
	V.	(λέον)	(γίγαν)
	A.	λέοντα, etc.	γίγαντα, etc.
Plur.	D.	λέουσι(ν)	γίγᾱσι(ν)

The adjective πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν 'all' is declined like λῶσās. For μέλās and τάλās see p. 85.

PRESENT AND STRONG AORIST TENSES

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύ-ω	λύ-οιμι
2.	λύ-ε	λύ-ῃς	λύ-οις
3.	λύ-έτω	λύ-ῃ	λύ-οι
Dual 2.	λύ-ετον	λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον
3.	λύ-έτων	λύ-ητον	λύ-οίτην
Plur. 1.		λύ-ωμεν	λύ-οιμεν
2.	λύ-ετε	λύ-ητε	λύ-οιτε
3.	λύ-όντων	λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν

Compare the Latin forms *lege, legito, legite, legunto*.

So λαβέ¹ λαβέτω ; λάβω λάβῃς ; λάβοιμι λάβοις.

The First or Weak Aorist (*a*-Aorist) has endings like the present in the Subjunctive ; in the other moods it shows the characteristic vowel *a*, and the ending in 2nd sing. of the imperative is peculiar (-ον).

¹ Only five verbs have this accent : ἐπεί, ἐλθέ, εὔρε, ἰδέ, λαβέ ; the rest βάλε, etc.

FIRST AORIST

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύσ-ω	λύσ-αιμι
2.	λύσ-ον	λύσ-ῃς	λύσ-αις, λύσ-ειας
3.	λύσ-άτω	λύσ-ῃ	λύσ-αι, λύσ-ειε
Dual 2.	λύσ-ατον	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αιτον
3.	λύσ-άτων	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αίτην
Plur. 1.		λύσ-ωμεν	λύσ-αιμεν
2.	λύσ-ατε	λύσ-ητε	λύσ-αιτε
3.	λύσ-άντων	λύσ-ωσι(ν)	λύσ-αιεν, λύσ-ειαν

SYNTAX RULE, 8.—The *Absolute Case* in Greek is the genitive: as ἐμοῦ λέγοντος ‘as I was speaking.’

SYNTAX RULE, 9.—*Purpose* is expressed by ἵνα, ὥς, or ὅπως with subjunctive; or in historic sequence, either subjunctive or optative. The optative in the latter case is less vivid; and the subjunctive is lawful.

SYNTAX RULE, 10.—The *Optative* is used:—

(1) to express a *wish* (negative μή), alone or with εἰ γάρ, εἴθε: λέγοιμι, εἰ γὰρ λέγοιμι ‘O that I might speak.’ μή γένοιτο ‘may it not be.’

(2) with εἰ to express a remote *condition* (negative μή): εἰ λέγοιμι ‘if I should say.’

(3) with ἄν to express a remote *hypothetical statement* (negative οὐ): λέγοιμι ἄν ‘I would or should say.’

SYNTAX RULE, 11.—*General Expressions* are made by adding ἄν to any relative word: as ὅς ‘who,’ ὅς ἄν ‘whoever’; so ὅταν ‘whenever,’ εἰάν ‘if ever.’

These take the subjunctive. In historic sequence they may remain unchanged; or they drop ἄν, and the verb becomes optative. Thus εἰάν λύσωμεν, εἰ λύσαιμεν,

EXERCISE.—Tenses should be formed and conjugated from the verbs already given in earlier vocabularies.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀγοράζω, buy; <i>fut.</i> -άσω	δείγμα, <i>neut.</i> , speci- men (<i>for decl.</i> <i>see p. 43</i>)	ἐκάτερος, each of two, either (<i>Lat.</i> <i>uterque</i>)
ἄξιῶ (-ο-), ask, claim	ἐπιστολή, letter	μῶρος, foolish
ἀμελῶ (-ε-), neglect	ἐταῖρος, companion,	πεντε-καί-δεκα, fifteen
ἀπ-αντῶ (-α-), meet	comrade	τριάκοντα, thirty
ἀπ-έθανον, <i>aurist of</i>	ἐτῶν, <i>gen. pl. of</i> ἔτος,	τοιούτος, τοιαύτη,
ἀποθνήσκω, die	a year (<i>n.</i>), (<i>see</i> <i>p. 43</i>)	τοιούτο(ν), such
ἀπο-δημῶ, am abroad	θεός, god	τυφλός, blind
ἐπ-αν-ελθών, <i>aur.</i> <i>part. of</i> ἐπανερχο- μαι, ἐπανήλθον, return	ιατρός, physician	ADVERBS
ἦλθον, <i>aur. of</i> ἔρ- χομαι, come	πλούτος, wealth	ἐάν, if (<i>subj.</i>)
ποιῶ (-ε-), do	For the prepositions see Vocabulary to No. IX. p. 37.	ἵνα (= <i>ut</i>), in order that, <i>with subj. or</i> <i>opt.</i>
πωλῶ (-ε-), sell		καθάπερ, like as (=
παρα-λαμβάνω, re- ceive, find		κατά + ᾄ + περ)
		μά, by (<i>in oaths</i>), <i>with</i> <i>acc.</i>
		ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>)

AUGMENT IN COMPOUND VERBS.—Compound verbs augment the simple verb, and prefix the preposition, eliding its final vowel if any (except περί): as ἀπ-αντῶ, ἀπ-ήντησα: ἀπο-θνήσκω, ἀπ-έθανον; but περι-αἰρῶ, περι-ήρουν.

READING LESSON

1. Σχολαστικῶ ἐταῖρος ἀποδημῶν ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, ἵνα αὐτῷ βιβλία ἀγοράσῃ. ὁ δὲ ἀμελήσας, καὶ ἐπανελθόντι αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσας, εἶπεν, "ἡ περὶ τῶν βιβλίων ἐπιστολή, ἣν ἔγραψας, οὐκ ἦλθεν."

2. Σχολαστικῶ τις ἀπαντήσας εἶπεν. "ὄν ἐπώλησάς

μοι δοῦλον, ἀπέθανεν.” “μὰ τοὺς θεούς,” ἔφη, “παρ’ ἐμοὶ ὅτε ἦν, οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν.”

3. Σχολαστικῶ ἀποδημοῦντι φίλος ἔλεγεν· “ἀξιῶ σε δύο δούλους ἀγοράσαι μοι, ἐκάτερον πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν.” ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· “ἐὰν τοιούτους μὴ λάβω, ἀγοράσω σοι ἓνα τριάκοντα ἐτῶν.”

4. ὁ πλοῦτος ἡμᾶς, καθάπερ ἰατρὸς κακός, πάντας βλέποντας παραλαβὼν τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ.

5. Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν λίθον ἀπ’ αὐτῆς εἰ δεῖγμα περιέφερεν.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. ποῖός τις ἦν ὁ Σχολαστικός; μῶρος ἦν. τίς ἔγραψεν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιστολήν; ἐταῖρος. ἵνα τί ποιῇ; ἵνα ἀγοράσῃ βιβλία. ἄρ’ ἠγόρασε τὰ βιβλία; οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἠμέλησεν. ἐπανελθόντος δὲ ἐταίρου τί εἶπεν; ὅτι οὐκ ἦλθεν ἡ ἐπιστολή.

2. τίς ἀπέθανεν; τί ἐποίησεν ὁ δοῦλος; τίνας δοῦλος; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός;

3. ἀποδημοῦντος αὐτοῦ τί ἡξίου ὁ φίλος; πόσους δούλους; πόσων ἐτῶν; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός; ἄρα τοῦτ’ ἡξίου; οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἄλλο τι. ἄρ’ οὐκ ἐστὶ ταυτόν; οὐκ ἐστὶ. ἄλλο μὲν γὰρ δοῦλος τριάκοντα ἐτῶν, ἄλλο δὲ δύο δοῦλοι ἐκάτερος πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν.

4. ποῖός ἐστιν ὁ πλοῦτος; τί ποιεῖ; ποίους παραλαβὼν; τίνας;

IX

VERBS IN -μι

A few common verbs are conjugated in some tenses in a very different way from those we have had. The 1st sing.

ends in -μι. The first three given below are reduplicated in the present stem.

<i>stem στα</i>		<i>stem θε</i>	
Sing. 1.	ἵστημι, I place	τίθημι, I place, put	
2.	ἵσθης	τίθης	
3.	ἵστησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	
Dual 2.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	
3.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	
Plur. 1.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	
2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	
3.	ἵστανσι(ν)	τιθέασι(ν)	
Inf. Pres.	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	
Part. Pres.	ιστάς, ἵσῳσα, ιστάν(like λύσας)	τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν τιθέντα, τιθείσαν, τιθέν, etc.	
D. Pl.	ιστᾶσι(ν), ἱσῳ- σαις	τιθείσι(ν), τιθείσαις	
φημί, 'I say,' φῆς φησί(ν) φατόν φατόν φαμέν φατέ φᾶσί(ν).			

<i>stem δο</i>		<i>stem ἐ</i>	
Sing. 1.	δίδωμι, I give	^η ιῆμι, I send	
2.	δίδως	^η ιῆς	
3.	δίδωσι(ν)	^η ιῆσι(ν)	
Dual 2.	δίδοτον	^η ιέτον	
3.	δίδοτον	^η ιέτον	
Plur. 1.	δίδομεν	^η ιέμεν	
2.	δίδοτε	^η ιέτε	
3.	διδόασι(ν)	^η ιᾶσι(ν)	
Inf. Pres.	διδόναι	^ι ιέναι	
Part. Pres.	διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν διδόντα, διδοῦσαν, διδόν	^ι ιείς, ^ι ιείσα, ^ι ιέν ^ι ιέντος, etc.	
D. Pl.	διδούσι(ν), διδούσαις	^ι ιέσι(ν), ^ι ιείσαις	

Like *διδούς* is declined : *ὀδούς* 'tooth,' *ὀδόντα*, d. pl. *ὀδοῦσι(ν)*. Compare *dens, dentem*.

Like *ιστάς* is declined : *γίγας* (voc. sometimes *γίγαν*), *γίγαντα*, d. pl. *γίγᾱσιν*.

N.B.—Verbs in *-μι* add the endings directly to the stem ; verbs in *-ω* interpose a vowel *ο* or *ε* called the thematic vowel :—

λύ-ο-μεν

λύ-ε-τε

Thus the former are called *Athematic Verbs*, the latter *Thematic Verbs*.

COMPOUNDS OF VERBS IN *-μι*, for reference

<i>ἀν-ίστημι</i> , raise up	<i>ἀνα-τίθημι</i> , set up,	<i>ἀπο-δίδωμι</i> , give up,
<i>δι-ίστημι</i> , separate	hang up (as	give away
<i>ἐφ-ίστημι</i> , set over	<i>offering</i>)	<i>δια-δίδωμι</i> , distri-
<i>καθ-ίστημι</i> , place,	<i>δια-τίθημι</i> , distri-	bute
set up. <i>ἐς φόβον</i>	bute, separate	<i>ἐπι-δίδωμι</i> , contri-
<i>κ.</i> , throw into fear	<i>ἐπι-τίθημι</i> , place	bute
<i>μεθ-ίστημι</i> , remove	upon	<i>μετα-δίδωμι</i> , give a
<i>προ-ίστημι</i> , set be-	<i>κατα-τίθημι</i> , lay down	share (<i>gen. of</i>
fore	<i>παρα-κατα-τίθημι</i> ,	<i>thing</i>)
	deposit	<i>παρα-δίδωμι</i> , hand
		over

VOCABULARY

VERBS		NOUNS
<i>διαφέρω</i> , differ, be superior	<i>κάπτω</i> , bite	<i>Ἀθῆναι</i> , Athens
<i>εἶναι</i> , to be (<i>infin. of</i>	<i>κελεύω</i> , bid	<i>Ἀθήναζε</i> , to Athens
<i>εἶμι</i>)	<i>οἰκῶ (-ε-)</i> , dwell	<i>Ἀθήνηθεν</i> , from A.
<i>ἐκπερῶ (-α-)</i> , cross,	<i>ὀνομάζω, fut. -άσω</i> ,	<i>Ἀθήνησι(ν)</i> , at A.
go over	name	<i>Ἀμφίων, acc. Ἀμφίονα</i> , Amphion
<i>ἔοικε(ν)</i> , it seems	<i>πεινῶ (-α-)</i> , I starve,	<i>ἄρτος</i> , loaf
<i>ἐσθίω</i> , eat	hunger	<i>αὔρα</i> , breeze
<i>εὕρισκω</i> , find ; <i>aor.</i>	<i>πλουτῶ (-ε-)</i> , am rich	<i>ἐλπίς</i> , hope
<i>εὔρον</i> : <i>part. εὐρών</i>	<i>πωλῶ (-ε-)</i> , sell	<i>Ζήθος</i> , Zethus
	<i>ὑγιαίνω</i> , am healthy	
	<i>χρῆζω</i> , want	

Θήβη, Thebes
 θηρίον, beast
 Κεκροπίδης, son of
 Cecrops, Athenian
 κόρος, lad
 πέδον, ground
 σκόλιον, drinking-
 song, catch
 ὑγίεια, health

μουσικός, musical,
 artistic
 ὀξύ-πεινος, quick to
 hunger (πείνα)
 ὀρθός, straight, right
 πρῶτος, first
 ῥᾶστος, easiest; *adv.*
 ῥᾶστα
 τρίτος, third

ἐπί, upon (*gen. or*
dat.), to (*gen.*),
 against (*acc.*)
 κατά, down (*acc. of*
motion to, gen. of
motion from)
 μετά, after (*acc.*),
 with (*gen.*),
 amongst (*dat.*)
 παρά, along, up to,
 within (*acc.*), from
 (*gen.*), beside
 (*dat.*)
 πρό, before (*gen.*)

ADJECTIVES

ἅγνός, holy
 αἰσχρός, ugly, base
 ἄξιός, cheap
 ἄριστος, best
 δεύτερος, second
 ἐκών, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν,
 willing
 κλεινός, famous

PREPOSITIONS

ἀνά, up, along (*acc.*)
 ἀπό, from (*gen.*)
 διά, on account of
 (*acc.*), through
 (*gen.*)
 εἰς, ἐς, into, to (*acc.*)
 ἐκ, ἐξ, out of (*gen.*)

ADVERBS

ἀεί, ever
 οὐ, where (*rel.*)
 πάλιν, back again
 χάμαι, on the ground

READING LESSON

1. ὁ τὸ σκόλιον εὐρὼν ἐκεῖνος, ὅστις ἦν,
 τὸ μὲν ὑγιαίνειν πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὃν
 ὠνόμασεν ὀρθῶς, δεύτερον δ' εἶναι καλόν,
 τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν, τοῦθ', ὁρᾶς, ἔχρηξέ που·
 μετὰ τὴν ὑγίειαν γὰρ τὸ πλουτεῖν διαφέρει·
 καλὸς δὲ πεινῶν ἐστὶν αἰσχρὸν θηρίον.
2. Ζῆθον μὲν ἐλθόνθ' ἄγνον ἐς Θήβης πέδον
 οἰκεῖν κελεύει· καὶ γὰρ ἀξιοτέρους
 πωλοῦσιν, ὡς ἔοικε, τοὺς ἄρτους ἐκεῖ·
 ὁ δ' ὀξύπεινος· τὸν δὲ μουσικώτατον
 κλεινὰς Ἀθήνας ἐκπερᾶν Ἀμφίονα

οὐ ῥᾶστ' αἰὲν πεινώσι Κεκροπιδῶν κόροι
κάπτοντες αὔρας, ἐσθίοντες ἐλπίδας.¹

N.B.—These pieces should be learnt by heart. With the first may be read in revision the skolion referred to, p. 83 below.

CONVERSATION

1. τί εὗρεν ἐκεῖνος ; τί ὀνομάζει πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὄν ; τί δὲ δεύτερον, τί τρίτον ; ποῖόν τι ἐστι τὸ ὑγαίνειν ; ποῖον δὲ τὸ πλουτεῖν ; ποῖός ἐστιν καλὸς πεινῶν ; etc.

2. ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ζῆθον· ἵνα τί ποιῇ ; διὰ τί ; ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἄρτοι ἄξιοι ; τί δ' ἄξιον Ἀθήνησιν ; ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ἀμφίονα, etc.

3. ἄρ' ἔχεις βιβλίον ; ἔχω δὴ (showing it). τί ποιεῖς ; δίδωμί σοι αὐτό. καὶ ἐγὼ λαμβάνω μὲν, δίδωμι δὲ σοι πάλιν. εὖ ποιεῖς, ὦ διδάσκαλε, καὶ λαμβάνω ἐκόν. Also in plural.

4. ἄρ' ἔχεις πέτασον ; ἔχω δὴ. τί δὲ ποιεῖς ; τίθημι ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. So with ἱμάτιον, δίφρος—ἵστημι χάμαι.

These may be varied by making one describe what another does.

THEME.—The best things in the world.

X

VOICES OF THE VERB

There are three Voices—Active, Middle, and Passive. The Middle and Passive have the same endings in most tenses, but

¹ Acc. plur. of ἐλπίς (see p. 56).

different in the Future and Aorist. Otherwise the Middle and Passive are to be distinguished by sense or construction.

The Middle Voice means that an action is done for oneself. Very rarely it is used of reflexive actions (those done to oneself), as *λούομαι* 'I wash myself,' but generally the active with the reflexive pronoun is used for this.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Si.	1. λύ-ο-μαι	ἐ-λύ-ό-μην	λύ-ε-σθαι	λύ-ό-μενος, -η, -ον
	2. λύ-η, λύ-ει	ἐ-λύ-ου		
	3. λύ-ε-ται	ἐ-λύ-ε-το		
Du.	2. λύ-ε-σθον	ἐ-λύ-ε-σθον		
	3. λύ-ε-σθον	ἐ-λύ-έ-σθην		
Pl.	1. λύ-ό-μεθα	ἐ-λύ-ό-μεθα		
	2. λύ-ε-σθε	ἐ-λύ-ε-σθε		
	3. λύ-ο-νται	ἐ-λύ-ο-ντο		

The First Aorist makes ἐ-λύ-σά-μην, ἐ-λύ-σω, ἐ-λύ-σατο, etc. Note the 2nd sing.

<i>α-stems</i>		<i>ε-stems</i>	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>
τίμῶμαι	ἐτίμῶμην	ποιούμαι	ἐποιούμην
τίμαῖ	ἐτίμῶ	ποιῇ, ποιεῖ	ἐποιοῦ
τίμᾶται	ἐτίμᾶτο	ποιεῖται	ἐποιεῖτο
τίμᾶσθον	ἐτίμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
τίμᾶσθον	ἐτίμᾶσθην	ποιεῖσθον	ἐποιεῖσθην
τίμώμεθα	ἐτίμώμεθα	ποιούμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα
τίμᾶσθε	ἐτίμᾶσθε	ποιεῖσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε
τίμῶνται	ἐτίμῶντο	ποιοῦνται	ἐποιοῦντο
<i>Infjn.</i> τιμᾶσθαι		ποιεῖσθαι	
<i>Part.</i> τιμώμενος		ποιούμενος	

o-stems

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>
δηλοῦμαι	ἐδηλούμην
δηλοῖ	ἐδηλοῦ
δηλοῦται	ἐδηλοῦτο
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθην
δηλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
δηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
δηλοῦνται	ἐδηλοῦντο

Infinit. δηλοῦσθαι

Part. δηλούμενος

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
αἶρω, raise, lift	καθ-ίημι, let down	γῆ, land
ἀνα-σπῶ (-α-), pull up	καλῶ (-ε-), call, call upon	εὐχή, prayer
ἀνα-χωρῶ (-ε-), retire	κατα-λείπω, leave behind	θάλαττα, sea
ἀπο-σαλεύω, ride at anchor	κυρτοῦμαι (-ο-), belly out	θόρυβος, noise
γίγνομαι, aor. ἐγενόμην, become	περι-άγω, pull round	ιστίον, sail
δια-θέω, run about ¹	πλέω, sail ¹	ιστός, mast
δοκῶ (-ε-), fut. δόξω, seem, think	τρέχω, θρέξω, run	κάλως, rope (<i>see p.</i> 91)
ἔλκω, pull, draw	χαίρω, rejoice	κεραῖα, yardarm
εὐφημῶ (-ε-), utter words of good omen, pray fairly (sometimes to be silent)		κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot
	NOUNS	ναύτης, sailor
	ἄγκυρα, anchor	ὄρμος, anchorage
	ἀναγωγή, launching	παιᾶνισμός, chanting of the paean, or solemn song ; sailors' chanty
	ἄνεμος, wind (cp. Lat. <i>animus</i>)	

¹ ε-verbs which are disyllables uncontracted, as πλέω, only contract those forms where two ε's come together: πλέω, πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλείτον, πλείτον, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι(ν). The same is true of them when compounded: δια-θέω etc.

πλοῖον, vessel
πλοῦς, voyage

ADJECTIVES

αἰσιος, prosperous,
lucky
ὅμοιος, like
οὔριος, favourable
σφοδρός, strong,
violent

ADVERBS

αἰεί, αἰί, always
ἄνω, above
ἔτι, still, yet
ἤδη, already
εὐθύς, straightway
κατὰ μικρόν, little
by little
κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον,
about the ship

κάτω, below

νῦν, now

ὥς, ὥσπερ, as though

ὥς, *prep. with acc. to,*
*used of persons*ὥς, *exclamatory re-*
lative, how!

READING LESSON

1. ἔχαιρον τὸ πρῶτον, ὁρῶν τὴν θάλατταν, ὄντος ἐν τῷ ὄρμῳ ἔτι τοῦ πλοίου. ὥς δ' ἔδοξεν οὔριος εἶναι πρὸς ἀναγωγὴν ὁ ἄνεμος, θόρυβος ἦν εὐθύς κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον, τῶν ναυτῶν διαθεόντων, τοῦ κυβερνήτου κελεύοντος, ἐλκομένων τῶν κάλων· ἡ κεραία περιήγετο, τὸ ἱστίον καθίετο, τὸ πλοῖον ἀπесάλευε, τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀνέσπων, ὁ ὄρμος κατελείπετο· τὴν γῆν ὁρῶμεν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου κατὰ μικρὸν ἀναχωροῦσαν, ὥσπερ αὐτὴν πλέουσιν. παιανισμὸς ἦν καὶ εὐχή, θεοὺς δ' ἐκάλουν, εὐφημοῦντες αἰσιον τὸν πλοῦν γενέσθαι· ὁ ἄνεμος ἤρετο σφοδρότερον, τὸ ἱστίον ἐκυρτοῦτο καὶ ἔτρεχε τὸ πλοῖον ἤδη.

2. τὸ λεγόμενον τοῦτ' ἐστὶ νῦν· τᾶνω¹ κάτω, τὰ κάτω δ' ἄνω.

3. ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὅμοιον ἄγει θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὅμοιον.

SYNTAX RULE, 12.—The adjective αὐτός is used in the following way:—

(a) Agreeing with a noun it means 'self': αὐτὸς λέγω 'I say it myself'; κτείνουσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον αὐτόν 'they kill the man himself.'

(b) Reflexive in the compound ἐαυτόν, etc.: αὐτὸς παῖει ἐαυτόν 'he himself strikes himself.'

(c) With article it means, 'the (self) same': ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος 'the same man.'

¹ τᾶνω = τὰ ἄνω.

SYNTAX RULE, 13.—Words meaning ‘like,’ or ‘the same,’ take the dative: οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκείνῳ ‘this man is the same as that.’

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. Tell the story in the present tense, and in the plural.

2. The usual question and answer, varying tense and person.

3. τί λέγεται; τὰ ἄνω κάτω εἶναι λέγεται. τί δ’ ἄλλο; τὰ κάτω ἄνω εἶναι, καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται. ἄρα ταυτό ἐστι τοῦτ’ ἐκείνῳ; οὐ ταυτό, ἀλλ’ ὅμοιον.

4. τίς ἄγει; τίς δ’ ἄγεται; ποῖ δ’ ἄγεται ὁ ὅμοιος; πότε δέ;

THEME.—The ship setting sail.

XI

PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύ-ωμαι	λύ-οίμην
2.	λύ-ον	λύ-ῃ	λύ-οιο
3.	λύ-έσθω	λύ-ῃται	λύ-οιτο
Dual 2.	λύ-εσθον	λύ-ησθον	λύ-οισθον
3.	λύ-έσθων	λύ-ησθον	λύ-οίσθην
Plur. 1.		λύ-ώμεθα	λύ-οίμεθα
2.	λύ-εσθε	λύ-ησθε	λύ-οισθε
3.	λύ-έσθων	λύ-ωνται	λύ-οιντο

The strong (second) aorist middle is conjugated in the same way:—

γενοῦ γένωμαι γενοίμην γενέσθαι γενόμενος

Note accents in γενοῦ and γενέσθαι.

WEAK (FIRST) AORIST MIDDLE

a-Aorist

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λῦσ-άμην		λῦσ-ωμαι
2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ω	λῦσ-αι	λῦσ-ῃ, etc.
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-ατο	λῦσ-άσθω	
Dual 2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ασθον	λῦσ-ασθον	<i>Optative</i>
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-άσθην	λῦσ-άσθων	λῦσ-αίμην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λῦσ-άμεθα		λῦσ-αιο, etc.
2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ασθε	λῦσ-ασθε	
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-αντο	λῦσ-άσθων	
	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	
	λῦσασθαι	λῦσάμενος	

NEUTER NOUNS IN -μα

stem -ματ-

Sing. N.V.A.	σῶμα, body	Dual	σώματε	Plur.	σώματα
	G. σώματος				{ σωμάτων
	D. σώματι		σώματιν		{ σώμασι(ν)

These are very common; many of them are the abstract nouns from verb stems, as *πρῶγμα* from *πράττω*.

NEUTER NOUNS IN -ος

stem -εσ-

Sing. N.V.A.	γένος, family, stock, race, kind
G.	γένους
D.	γένει
Dual N.V.A.	γένει
G.D.	γενοῖν
Plur. N.V.A.	γένη
G.	γενῶν
D.	γένεσι(ν)

Adjectives compounded with *es*-stems are thus declined :—

<i>stem εὐγενέσ-</i>			
		<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	εὐγενής, noble	εὐγενές
	V.	εὐγενές	εὐγενές
	A.	εὐγενῇ	εὐγενές
	G.		εὐγενοῦς
	D.		εὐγενεῖ
Dual	N.V.A.		εὐγενεῖ
	G.D.		εὐγενοῖν
Plur.	N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ
	G.		εὐγενῶν
	D.		εὐγενέσιν(ν)

These cases all end like *γένος* except N.V.A. sing., N. plur. masc. The accents differ.

Comparison :—

εὐγενέσ-τερος εὐγενέσ-τατος

Proper names compounded with these stems are thus declined :—

N.	Σωκράτης
V.	Σώκρατες (note accent)
A.	Σωκράτη (or Σωκράτην)
G.	Σωκράτους
D.	Σωκράτει

A common word *τριήρης*, 'trireme,' follows the same type (voc. *τριήρες* or *τριήρης*).

SYNTAX RULE, 14.—Besides the constructions given in Rule 9 (p. 32), purpose may also be expressed by *ὥς* with the Future Participle (as *ἔλεγεν ὥς βλάψων* 'he spoke with a view to hurt'); or sometimes by *ὥστε* with Infinitive.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἀκμάζω, be in one's
prime, be ripe
ἀμελῶ (-ε-), disregard
ἀπο-τείνω, stretch,
extend
ἀπο-τρυνῶ, *see* τρυνῶ
ἀπο-φέρω, carry off,
take away
βαστάζω, lift, carry
γενόμενος, *aor. part.*
of γίγνομαι, γενή-
σομαι, ἐγενόμην,
become
ἐγ χέω, pour in
ἐκ-καθαίρω, cleanse
ἐμ-βάλλω, put in
ἐπ-είγω, push on, press
ἐπι-σκευάζω, prepare
ἔρπω, creep, go
ἐφ-ίκοιτο, *aor. opt.*
of ἐφικνούμαι, ἐφ-
ίξομαι, ἐφικόμην,
reach
θλίβω, crush
μέλει, *impers. with*
dat. pers. and gen.
of thing, care for
μετα-δίδωμι, share
παρα-σκευάζω, pre-
pare

πατῶ (-ε-), tread
πλέκω, weave
τρυνῶ (-α-), pluck
fruit, take the
vintage
φέρω, carry, bear

NOUNS

ἀγρός, field, country
(*cp. ager*)
αἶξ, αἰγός, goat
ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine
ἄρριχος, basket
γλεῦκος, τό, must,
new wine
δρεπάνη, sickle
κιττός, ivy
κλήμα, τό, tendril,
branch
Λέσβος, ἡ, Lesbos
ληνός, ἡ, wine-vat,
treading-vat
λίθος, stone
λύγος, ἡ, *agnus*
castus, withy
οἶνος, wine (*cp.*
vinum)
ὁπώρα, autumn, fruit
πίθος, wine-jar

ποτόν, drink
πρόβατον, sheep
σπάργανα, τά, swad-
dling-clothes
σταφυλή, cluster,
bunch, grapes
τομή, cutting
τροφή, food
τρύγητος, vintage
φάος, τό, light
ὠφέλεια, help

ADJECTIVES

ἀλλήλους (*pl.*),
ἀλλήλω (*du.*),
each other
ἔνοινος, containing
wine
ξηρός, dry
μετέωρος, high, up-
lifted, raised
παλαιός, old
ταπεινός, low

ADVERBS, ETC.

ἄρτι, just, lately
ἤδη, already
ἵνα, in order that
νύκτωρ, by night

READING LESSON

Vintage

I. Form the Imperative Subjunctive and Optative Middle of verbs in the Vocabulary.

2. ἤδη δ' ὁπώρας ἀκμαζούσης καὶ ἐπείγοντος τοῦ τρυγητοῦ, πᾶς ἦν κατὰ τοὺς ἀγρούς ἐν ἔργῳ· ὁ μὲν ληνοὺς ἐπεσκεύαζεν· ὁ δὲ πίθους ἐξεκάθαιρεν· ὁ δὲ ἀρρίχους ἐπλεκεν· ἔμελέ τιμι δρεπάνης μικρᾶς ἐς σταφυλῶν τομήν, καὶ ἐτέρῳ λίθου ἵνα θλίψαι τὰ ἔνοια τῶν σταφυλῶν, καὶ ἄλλῳ λύγου ξηρᾶς ἵνα ὑπὸ φάους νύκτωρ τὸ γλεῦκος φέροιτο. ἀμελήσαντες οὖν καὶ ὁ Δάφνις καὶ ἡ Χλόη τῶν προβάτων καὶ τῶν αἰγῶν, ὠφέλειαν ἀλλήλοις μεταδίδοασιν. ὁ μὲν ἐβάσταζεν ἐν ἀρρίχοις σταφυλὰς, καὶ ἐπάτει ταῖς ληνοῖς ἐμβαλῶν, καὶ εἰς τοὺς πίθους ἔφερε τὸν οἶνον. ἡ δὲ τροφήν παρεσκεύαζε τοῖς τρυγῶσι, καὶ ἐνέχει ποτὸν αὐτοῖς πρεσβύτερον οἶνον, καὶ τῶν ἀμπέλων τὰς ταπεινοτέρας ἀπετρύγα. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον ἄμπελος ταπεινὴ, οὐ μετέωρος, καὶ κάτω τὰ κλήματα ἀποτείνει, ἔρπουσα ὥσπερ κιττός· καὶ παιδίον ἂν ἐφίκοιτο σταφυλῆς ἄρτι ἐκ σπαργάνων γενόμενον.

Conversation Lesson on the above as usual, using active and passive constructions.

XII

FUTURE MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Passive</i>
Sing. 1.	λύ-σομαι	λυ-θήσομαι
	2. λύ-ση, λύσει	λυ-θήση, -ει
	3. λύ-σεται	λυ-θήσεται
Dual 2.	λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
	3. λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
Plur. 1.	λύ-σομεθα	λυ-θήσομεθα
	2. λύ-σεσθε	λυ-θήσεσθε
	3. λύ-σονται	λυ-θήσονται

Optative, Infinitive, and Participle [but no Subj.] are formed in the same way as in the present :—

λυσοίμην	λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος
λυθησοίμην	λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος

SYNTAX RULE, 15.—The fut. opt. is never used except in Oblique to represent the Fut. Indic. of Recta in Historic Sequence. Thus: λύσω:—ἔλεγεν ὅτι λύσοι.

VOWEL STEMS IN *ι* AND *υ*

	ἡ πόλις stem πολι-	ὁ πῆχυς stem πηχυ-	ὁ ἰχθύς stem ἰχθῦ. ¹
Sing.	N. πόλις, city	πῆχυς, forearm,	ἰχθύς, fish
	V. πόλι	πῆχυ cubit	ἰχθῦ
	A. πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν
	G. πόλεως	πήχεως	ἰχθύος
	D. πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύι
Du. N.V.A.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύε
	G.D. πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	ἰχθύοιν
Plur. N.V.	πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύες
	A. πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύας, ἰχθύς
	G. πόλεων	πήχεων	ἰχθύων
	D. πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	ἰχθύσι(ν)

ἰχθύς is the commoner type of *υ*-stem.

SO NEUTER

Sing. ἄστυ, ἄστεως, 'city,' etc.	δάκρυ, δάκρυος, 'tear'
Plur. ἄστυ	δάκρυα

SYNTAX RULE, 16.—Extent of time or space is denoted by the accusative; point of time or space by the dative.

SYNTAX RULE, 17.—Acts or states which extend from the past into the present are expressed by the present tense: as

¹ ἰχθύς has *υ* in disyllabic cases, *ῡ* in others.

δέκα ἔτη νοσῶ 'I have been ill for ten years.' So in Latin: *decem annos laboro*.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀν-έρομαι, ask	ἄβουλιά, foolishness	ἐλεύθερος, free
ἀνοηταίνω, be senseless, foolish	ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy	ἕτερος, one <i>or</i> other of two
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, become	γυνή, γυναικός, woman (<i>irreg. noun. See p. 57</i>)	θεωρικός, connected with a θεωρία <i>or</i> public show
δια-φθείρω, <i>perf.</i> διέ-φθορα, destroy	δημοκρατία, democracy	παντοδαπός, from all sources, of all kinds
δρῶ (-α-), do	ἐλευθέρια, τά, a sacrifice in thanksgiving for freedom	συν-άπᾱς, all together (σύν + ἅπας, a <i>strong form of πᾱς</i>)
θύω, sacrifice	κύκλος, circle	
νομίζω, think	ξένος, stranger, guest	ADVERBS
ὀρῶ (-α-), see	Ὀλυμπία, Olympia	αὐτίκα, at once, for example
κατ-έχω, restrain	ὄνομα, τό, name	εἰέν, well then, so be it (<i>note the aspiration</i>)
ξενίζω, entertain (<i>as guest</i>) from ξένος	πόλις, city	ἐκεῖ, there
πυνθάνομαι, πυνθόσομαι, ἐπυνθόμην, ask, learn	σκηνή, stage	ἐνθάδε, here
σύν-ειμι, be with	φόρος, tribute	ἐνταῦθα, here
ταράττω, confuse, disturb	χρόνος, time	ἔπειτα, then, next after
ὑπο-κρούω, object, interrupt, break in	χωρίον, place	ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>)
		σχεδόν, almost
		τάχα, perhaps

READING LESSON

1. ἐγὼ δ' ὄνομα τὸ μὲν¹ καθ' ἐκάστην αὐτίκα λέξω, συνάπασαι δ' εἰσὶ παντοδαπαὶ πόλεις, αἱ νῦν ἀνοηταίνουσι πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον.

¹ The neuter article may be prefixed to any adverbial phrase, making the whole adverbial.

τὸ καθ' ἐκάστην is contrasted with συνάπασαι by the particles μὲν and δέ. It is an adverbial phrase, meaning 'one by one,' the same as καθ' ἐκάστην.

τάχ' ἂν τις ὑποκρούσειεν ὅτι ποτ' ἐνθάδε
 νῦν εἰσι κἀνέροιτο· παρ' ἐμοῦ πεύσεται.¹
 τὸ χωρίου μὲν γὰρ τόδ' ἐστὶ πᾶν κύκλῳ
 Ὀλυμπία, τηνδὶ² δὲ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκεῖ
 σκηνὴν ὁρᾶν θεωρικὴν νομίζετε.
 εἶεν. τί οὖν ἐνταῦθα δρῶσιν αἱ πόλεις;
 ἐλευθέρῳ ἀφίκοντο θύσουσαί ποτε,
 ὅτε τῶν φόρων ἐγένοντ'³ ἐλεύθεραι σχεδόν.
 κᾶπειτ' ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας διέφθορεν⁴
 αὐτὰς ξενίζουσ' ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας
 Ἀβουλία κατέχουσα πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον.
 γυναῖκε⁵ δ' αὐτὰς δύο ταραττετόν τινα
 αἰεὶ συνοῦσαι· Δημοκρατία θατέρᾳ⁶
 ὄνομ' ἐστίν, ἀλλ' Ἀριστοκρατία θατέρᾳ.

EXERCISE

I. Conjugate the Moods of the Future Middle and Passive of *ταράττω*, *ὑποκρούω*; and of the Fut. Middle of *πυνθάνομαι*, *γίγνομαι*, *θύω*.

(Other verbs may be chosen from the earlier vocabularies.)

2. τίς πεύσεται; ἐγὼ πεύσομαι. τί δὲ πεύσῃ;
 πεύσομαι ὅτι ποτ' εἰσὶν ἐνθάδε αἱ πόλεις. ποῦ δὲ
 εἰσὶν; ἐνταῦθα ἐν κύκλῳ εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις. τί δὲ
 χωρίου ἐστίν; Ὀλυμπίαν εἶναι νόμιζε δῆ. τί δρῶσιν
 ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ; . . . διὰ τί θύσουσιν; . . . τίς ξενίζει
 αὐτάς; τίς ταραττεῖ; . . . τί δρᾷ ἡ Ἀβουλία; etc.

¹ Fut. of *πυνθάνομαι*.

² -ί may be added for emphasis to all forms of the demonstrative pronouns, eliding a final -ε: ὅδε + ἰ = ὀδί.

³ Aor. of *γίγνομαι*. ⁴ Perfect of *διαφθείρω*. ⁵ Dual of *γυνή* (see p. 57).

⁶ Any form of the article which ends in a vowel may contract with the ἐ- of *ἕτερος*, the compound being aspirated: ὁ ἕτερος = ἄτερος, ἡ ἑτέρα = ἄτερα, τὸ ἕτερον = θάτερον. Forms with consonant ending of course cannot contract (τὴν ἑτέραν for example).

XIII

εἰμι, 'I am'

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		ᾧ	εἶην
2.	ἴσθι	ῆς	εἶης
3.	ἔστω	ῆ	εἶη
Dual 2.	ἔστων	ῆτον	εἶτον
3.	ἔστων	ῆτον	εἶτην
Plur. 1.		ᾧμεν	εἶμεν
2.	ἔστε	ῆτε	εἶτε
3.	ἔστων	ᾧσι(ν)	εἶεν

AORIST PASSIVE

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ν		λυ-θῶ	λυ-θείην
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ς	λύ-θη-τι ¹	λυ-θῇ-ς	λυ-θείης
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη	λυ-θή-τω	λυ-θῇ	λυ-θείη
Dual 2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τον	λύ-θη-τον	λυ-θῇ-τον	λυ-θείτον
3.	ἐ-λυ-θή-την	λυ-θή-των	λυ-θῇ-τον	λυ-θείτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-μεν		λυ-θῶ-μεν	λυ-θείμεν
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τε	λύ-θη-τε	λυ-θῇ-τε	λυ-θείτε
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη-σαν	λυ-θέ-ντων	λυ-θῶ-σι(ν)	λυ-θείεν
	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>		
	λυ-θῆ-ναι	λυ-θείς, -είσα, -έν		

N.B.—The endings of the Aorist Passive are not like the passive endings of the present stem. The endings of the

¹ The original ending was -θι, as in βῆθι, γνῶθι; but it became -τι by dissimilation, to avoid the double aspirate -θη-θι.

Subjunctive and Optative are the same as the whole forms of the Subjunctive and Optative of the verb *to be*, with *θ* prefixed, and may be easily remembered by them.

N.B.—Contracted stems lengthen the stem-character (making η, η, ω):—

ἐ-τιμή-θην ἐ-ποιή-θην ἐ-δουλώ-θην

The strong aorist forms drop the *θ* of the ending, but are otherwise the same: as from κόπτω—ἐ-κόπ-ην, κόπ-ηθι, κοπ-ῶ, κοπ-είην, κοπ-ῆναι, κοπ-είς.

Exactly similar are a number of active strong aorists of which an example or two may be given:—

βαίνω: ἔ-βη-ν, βῆ-θι, βῶ, βαίην, βῆ-ναι, βάς βᾶσα βάν (with *a* for *ε* all through);

γινώσκω: ἔγνων, γνῶ-θι, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶ-ναι, γνούς γνοῦσα γνόν (with *ο* for *ε* all through);

διδράσκω (defective): ἔ-δρᾶ-ν, δρῶ, δραίην (with *a*);

φύω (defective): ἔ-φῦ-ν, φύω.

SYNTAX RULE, 18.—Compound negatives following a simple negative strengthen it, as:—οὐχ ὁρᾷ οὐδεὶς οὐδεπώποτε ‘no one ever sees at all.’ (The simple negative must be separated from the rest.) If the order be reversed, two negatives cancel, as:—οὐδεὶς οὐχ ὁρᾷ ‘no one fails to see.’

SYNTAX RULE, 19.—Verbs implying knowledge or perception take a participle in the predicate instead of an infinitive: οἶδα ὦν ‘I know that I am,’ οἶδά σ’ ὄντα ‘I know that you are.’ Such are: αἰσθάνομαι ‘perceive,’ ἀκούω ‘hear,’ εὑρίσκω ‘find,’ μανθάνω ‘learn,’ μέμνημαι ‘remember,’ οἶδα ‘know,’ ὁρῶ ‘see.’

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἀπο-θνήσκω, -θανοῦ-μαι, ἀπ-έθανον, die	μαί, recognise, learn to know	be able (conjugated δύνῃ, δύναται, etc., like τίθεμαι, but with the root -α all through)
βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, wish	δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, (δός, δῶ, δοίην, δοῦναι, δούς), give	
γινώσκω, γνῶσο-	δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι,	

ἐπιτιμῶ (-α-), blame εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, find θεραπεύω, tend, at- tend κατα-λείπω, leave (λείψω, ἔλιπον, pass. ἔλιπην or ἐλείφθην) λαλῶ (-ε-), talk, chatter νοσῶ (-ε-), be ill πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον, suffer, ex- perience πείθω, πείσω, ἐπιθον, persuade πίνω, πίομαι, ἔπιον, drink πλουτῶ (-ε-), be rich προσ-αγορεύω, ad- dress σιτῶ (-ε-), feed συμ-παθῶ (-ε-), feel with, sympathise	συν-τάττομαι, bar- gain, make a com- pact ὑγιαίνω, be well φωνῶ, speak NOUNS ἐνόχλησις, annoy- ance ἐπήρεια, insult ιατρός, physician ιερεῖον, victim καιρός, right time, nick of time λίθος, stone μισθός, pay, reward μῖσος, τό, hate, hate- ful thing Νιόβη, Niobe οὐσία, property πράγμα, τό, thing ; in pl. sometimes trouble	συμφορά, misfortune σχολαστικός, pedant, student τρυφή, luxury φθόνος, hate, envy ADJECTIVES μύριοι, ten thousand μυριοί, countless οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, none (οὐδέ + εἷς) ADVERBS, ETC. ἔπειτα, then εὐθύς, straightway μά, particle used in oaths, by (acc.) οὐδεπώποτε, never ὅταν = ὅτε + ἄν ὑπό (gen.), by, by reason of
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READING EXERCISE

1. ἀεὶ τὸ πλουτεῖν συμφορὰς πολλὰς ἔχει,
φθόνον τ' ἐπήρειάν τε καὶ μῖσος πολὺ,
πράγματα δὲ πολλὰ κἀνοχλήσεις μυρίας.
ἔπειτα μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθύς εὐρέθη θανών,¹
ἄλλοις καταλείψας εἰς τρυφήν τὴν οὐσίαν.
2. λίθον γενέσθαι τὴν Νιόβην, μὰ τοὺς θεούς,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐπείσθην, οὐδὲ νῦν πεισθήσομαι
ὥς τοῦτ' ἐγένετ' ἄνθρωπος· ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν κακῶν
οὐδὲν λαλῆσαι δυναμένη πρὸς οὐδένα,
προσηγορεύθη, διὰ τὸ μὴ φωνεῖν, λίθος.

¹ Aor. of θνήσκω. See Syntax Rule, 19.

3. στρατιῶτα, κοῦκ ἄνθρωπε, καὶ σιτούμενε
ὥσπερ ἱερεῖον, ἵν' ὅταν ᾗ καιρός, τυθῇς.¹
4. ἐκ τοῦ παθεῖν γίγνωσκε καὶ τὸ συμπαθεῖν.
καὶ σοὶ γὰρ ἄλλος συμπαθήσεται παθών.
5. Σχολαστικὸς νοσῶν συνετάξατο τῷ ἱατρῷ, εἰ
θεραπευθεῖη, μισθὸν δώσειν.² ὥς οὖν οἶνον πίνοντι
αὐτῷ ἐπετίμα ἡ γυνή, "βούλει δὲ σύ," ἔφη, "ὑγιαίνοντα
με τῷ ἱατρῷ δοῦναι³ τὸν μισθόν";

EXERCISE

1. Conjugate the tenses of the Aorist and Future Passive from ἐπιτιμῶ, θεραπεύω, πείθω, πλουτῶ, σιτῶ, τάττω, φωνῶ.

2. Conversation upon the reading lesson, e.g. τι ἔχει τὸ πλουτεῖν; τί γίνεται θανόντος τοῦ πλουσίου; τίτι καταλείψει τὴν οὐσίαν; πρὸς τί; τί συνετάξατο ὁ Σχολαστικός; . . . ποῖός τις ἐστὶν ὁ στρατιώτης;

XIV

PERFECT TENSE: REDUPLICATION

Reduplication has three forms:—

(1) If the stems begin with a consonant (except ρ), followed by a vowel or by λ, μ, ν, ρ (liquids and nasals), prefix the first consonant with ε, adding the proper endings.

λύ-ω	λέ-λυ-κα
θραύ-ω	τέ-θραυ-κα

N.B.—Aspirates (χ, θ, φ) are reduplicated by their unvoiced sounds, κ, τ, π.

¹ Aor. Pass. of θύω, ἐτύθη for ἐθύθη to avoid the double aspirate.

² Fut. Infin. of δίδωμι.

³ Aor. Infin. of δίδωμι.

(2) If the stem begins with two or more consonants (except as above), or with a double consonant (ζ , ξ , ψ), or with ρ , prefix ϵ - (doubling the ρ).

$\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}-\omega$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\pi\tau\alpha\iota-\kappa\alpha$
$\psi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\psi\alpha\upsilon-\kappa\alpha$
$\rho\acute{\iota}\pi-\tau\omega$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha$

(3) If the stem begins with a vowel, augment as for the imperfect :—

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda-\lambda\omega$	$\eta\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda-\kappa\alpha$
---	--

ACTIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	
Sing 1. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\alpha$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\eta$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omega, -\kappa\eta\varsigma, \text{etc.}$
2. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\alpha-\varsigma$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\eta-\varsigma$	OPTATIVE
3. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\epsilon(\nu)$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota(\nu)$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\iota\mu\iota, -\omicron\iota\varsigma, \text{etc.}$
Dual 2. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\tau\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota-\tau\omicron\nu$	INFINITIVE
3. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\tau\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}-\tau\eta\nu$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$
Plur. 1. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota-\mu\epsilon\nu$	PARTICIPLE
2. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota-\tau\epsilon$	
3. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha\acute{\sigma}\iota(\nu)$	$\epsilon\acute{\tau}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon-\sigma\alpha\nu$	
	$-\kappa\epsilon\iota-\sigma\alpha\nu$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$

Contracted verbs lengthen the stem-character as for future and aorist (α -stems and ϵ -stems have η , \omicron -stems ω) :—

$\tau\epsilon-\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\eta-\kappa\alpha$	$\pi\epsilon-\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta-\kappa\alpha$	$\delta\epsilon-\delta\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega-\kappa\alpha$
--	---	---

There are two Perfects, as two Aorists: one, called the Strong or Second Perfect, being formed straight from the Strong Root. Very few verbs have both, and when they do, the two usually differ in meaning: the strong perfect being intransitive.

Example :—

$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\nu-a$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\nu\alpha\varsigma, \text{etc.}$ $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

<i>stem</i>		λελυκοτ	λελυκυια	λελυκοτ
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότι
Dual	N.A.	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότε
	G.D.	λελυκότοιιν	λελυκυῖαιν	λελυκότοιιν
Plur.	N.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
	A.	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα
	G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων
	D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

The principal parts of a Verb are : Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect—λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἔλυκα.

The paradigm of a given tense consists of the first form of each mood in the conjugate scheme, as : ἔλυσα λύσον λύσω λύσαιμι λύσαι λύσας. These are also called Cognate Forms.

EXERCISE

Form and conjugate the Perfect from :—

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	παιδεύω, instruct
κέλεύω, bid	πιστεύω, believe	ίκετεύω, beseech
κλήω, shut	κωλύω, hinder	στεφανῶ (-ο-), crown
θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant	στερῶ (-ε-), deprive

STEMS IN -ν: THIRD DECLENSION

Some of these stems have a long vowel throughout, some a short vowel.

		stem ελλην	stem λιμεν
Sing.	N.V.	"Ελλην, Greek	ὁ λιμήν, harbour
	A.	"Ελληνα	λιμένα
	G.	"Ελληνος	λιμένος
	D.	"Ελληνι	λιμένι
Dual	N.V.A.	"Ελληνε	λιμένε
	G.D.	"Ελλήνοιν	λιμένοιν
Plur.	N.V.	"Ελληνες	λιμένες
	A.	"Ελληνας	λιμένας
	G.	"Ελλήνων	λιμένων
	D.	"Ελλησι(ν)	λιμέσι(ν)

So δελφίς 'dolphin,' δελφῖνος, d. pl. δελφῖσι(ν).

Similarly these stems in -ων- and -ον- :—

λειμών 'meadow,' λειμῶνος, λειμῶσι(ν).

γειτών 'neighbour,' γειτόνος, γειτόσι(ν).

OTHER STEMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The declension of other stems is similar; the genitive case will show whether the vowel be long or short. Thus :—

ὁ θήρ 'beast,' θηρός, θηρσί(ν)—(ρ-stem).

ὁ ῥήτωρ 'orator,' ῥήτορος, ῥήτορσι(ν)—(ρ-stem).

ὁ ἅλς 'salt,' ἁλός, ἁλσί(ν)—(the only λ-stem).

ὁ, ἡ αἶξ 'goat,' αἰγός, αἰξί(ν)—(guttural stem).

ὁ γύψ 'vulture,' γυῖπος, γυῖψι(ν)—(labial stem).

ὁ, ἡ φυγάς 'fugitive,' φυγάδος, φυγάσι(ν)—(dental stem).

ὁ θής 'serf,' θητός, θησί(ν)—(dental stem). Like this are declined all the abstract nouns in -της formed from adjectives: as ἡ χρηστότης 'honesty,' χρηστότητος.

IRREGULAR NOUNS (THIRD DECLENSION)

N. Ζεύς, cp. Iūp-piter (for Iovs-)

V. Ζεῦ

A. Δία

G. Διός

D. Διί

	ἡ ναῦς, 'ship'	ἡ γράϋς, 'old woman'	ἡ γυνή, 'woman'
	<i>stem ναυ</i>	<i>stem γραυ</i>	<i>stem γυναικ</i>
Sing. N.	ναῦς	γράϋς	γυνή
V.	ναῦ	γραῦ	γύναι
A.	ναῦν	γραῦν	γυναῖκα
G.	νεώς	γραῖός	γυναικός
D.	νηί	γραί	γυναικί
Du. N.V.A.	νῆε	γρᾶε	γυναῖκε
G.D.	νεοῖν	γραοῖν	γυναικοῖν
Plur. N.V.	νῆες	γρᾶες	γυναῖκες
A.	ναῦς	γράϋς	γυναῖκας
G.	νεῶν	γραῖῶν	γυναικῶν
D.	ναυσί(ν)	γραυσί(ν)	γυναιξί(ν)

βοῦς, 'ox,' 'cow'

stem βου

Sing. N. βοῦς	Dual	βόε	Plur. βόες		
V. βοῦ				βοοῖν	
A. βοῦν					βόες
G. βοός					βοῦς
D. βοί					βοῶν
			βουσί(ν)		

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—In monosyllables of the third declension, the final is accented in gen. and dat. cases.

SYNTAX RULE, 20.—*The Gnomic Aorist.* The aorist tense is used to express habit or general rule.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ᾄδω (ἀείδω), ᾄσω,
ᾄσα, sing, crow
ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι,
ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα,
hear
ἀνα-φέρω, uplift
ἀρῶ (-ο-), ἀρόσω,
ἤροσα, plough
βοῶ (-α-), βοήσω,
ἐβόησα, cry out
δέχομαι, δέξομαι,
ἐδεξάμην, receive
δοκῶ (-ε-), δόξω,
ἔδοξα, δεδόκηκα,
think, seem (δοκεῖ,
impers. it seems
good)
δός, 2nd sing. *imperat.* aor. act. of
δίδωμι
δρῶ (-α-), δράσω,
ἔδρασα, δέδρακα,
do
εἶωθα (*perf.* with
pres. meaning),
be wont or used
ἐκ-πίπτω, aor. ἐξ-έ-
πεσον, fall out,
be cast or sent
ashore
ἐπείγω, urge (*impf.*
ἤπειγον); ἐπεί-
γομαι, hasten
ἐρέτω, row
ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἔφα-
γον, ἐδήδοκα, eat
ἡττῶ (-α-), ἡσώ,
etc., overcome

κατ-ορύττω, -ορύξω,
etc., dig down,
bury, plant
κλῶ (-α-), κλάσω,
ἔκλασα, pluck,
break off
λαμβάνω, λήψομαι,
ἔλαβον, εἶλφα,
take
λικμῶ (-α-), winnow
νέμω, tend (*cattle, etc.*)
οἶδα (οἶσθα, οἶδε),
know
ὀρῶ (-α-), ὄψομαι,
εἶδον, ἑόρακα,
ὠφθην, see
πλέω, πλείσομαι,
ἔπλευσα, πέ-
πλευκα, sail
συρίζω, whistle, play
on pipes
τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα,
τέτροφα, feed, rear
ὑπερ-βάλλω, surpass
ὑπόκειμαι, lie beneath
φθέγγομαι, φθέγ-
ξομαι, utter a
voice or sound

NOUNS

ἀγέλη, herd
αἰθρία, fine weather
αἶξ, αἰγός, goat
ἀλεκτρύων, -ονος,
cock, fowl
ἀμέλεια, careless-
ness, disregard
ἄνεμος, wind
ᾠσμα, song, chanty

αὐλῶν, ὅ, a hollow
βοῦδιον, ox, cow,
dimin. of βοῦς
βουκόλος, herdsman
γαλήνη, calm
γείτων, -ονος (ὅ, ἡ),
neighbour
γυνή, γυναικός,
woman
δραχμή, drachma
δῶρον, gift
ζεύγος, τό, pair
ἡχή, sound
καιρός, right time
κάματος, toil
κελευστής, coxswain,
boatswain
κῶπη, oar
μάρτυς, μάρτυρος,
witness (*cp.*
martyr)
μιμητής, imitator
ναύτης, sailor
ὄργανον, instrument
πέδιον, plain
πρόβατον, sheep
σίτος, corn
τράγος, he-goat
φυτόν, plant
χορός, body of
dancers or singers
ψῆδή, song

ADVERBS

ἐρρωμένως, strongly
ἐν ᾧ (χρόνῳ), while
ἰδίᾳ, separately
ὁμοφώνως, in har-
mony

ADJECTIVES		
ἄμεμπτος, -ον, blameless	ναυτικός, <i>adj. of</i> ναύτης	τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν), so
διπλάσιος, double	νέος, young, fresh	great, (so many)
κοῖλος, hollow	οἶος, as; οἶός τε, able (<i>with infin.</i>)	τρισχίλιοι, 3000 (τρίς, 'thrice')
λοιπός, left, remaining	πεντήκοντα, fifty	φαῦλος, miserable, contemptible
	σαφής, clear	

READING LESSON

Sailors' Chanties

Ἐσθιόντων δ' αὐτῶν ναῦς ὥφθη¹ παραπλεύουσα.
 ἄνεμος μὲν οὐκ ἦν, γαλήνη δ' ἦν καὶ ἐρέττειν ἐδόκει·
 καὶ ἤρεττον ἐρρωμένως· ἠπείγοντο γάρ. οἶον οὖν
 εἰώθασι ναῦται δρᾶν ἐς καμάτων ἀμέλειαν, τοῦτο
 κάκεῖνοι δρῶντες τὰς κώπας ἀνέφερον. εἰς μὲν αὐτοῖς
 κελευστῆς ναυτικὰς ἦδεν ᾠδὰς, οἱ δὲ λοιποί, ὥσπερ
 χορός, ὁμοφώνως κατὰ καιρὸν τῆς ἐκείνου φωνῆς
 ἐβόων. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτα ἔπραττον, πολλή μὲν ἠκούετο
 βοή, σαφὴ δ' ἐξέπιπτεν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὰ τῶν κελευστῶν
 ᾄσματα. κοῖλος γὰρ τῷ πεδίῳ αὐλῶν ὑποκείμενος,
 καὶ τὴν ἡχὴν εἰς αὐτὸν ὥς ὄργανον δεχόμενος, πάντων
 τῶν φθεγγομένων μιμητὴν φωνὴν ἀποδίδωσιν, ἰδίᾳ μὲν
 τῶν κωπῶν τὴν ἡχὴν, ἰδίᾳ δὲ τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ναυτῶν.

A Proposal of Marriage

ἔμοι δὸς Χλόην γυναῖκα. ἐγὼ καὶ συρίζειν οἶδα
 καλῶς, καὶ κλᾶν ἄμπελον, καὶ φυτὰ κατορύττειν· οἶδα
 καὶ γῆν ἀροῦν, καὶ λικμήσαι πρὸς ἄνεμον. ἀγέλην δ'
 ὅπως νέμω μάρτυς Χλόη· πεντήκοντ' αἶγας παραλαβὼν

¹ See ὁρῶ in Vocab.

διπλασίους πεποίηκα· ἔθρεψα καὶ τράγους μεγάλους καὶ καλούς. καὶ νέος εἰμὶ καὶ γείτων ὑμῖν ἄμεμπτος. τοσοῦτον δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερβάλλον οὐδὲ δώροις ἡττηθήσομαι. ἐκεῖνοι δώσουσιν αἰγας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ζευγος φαύλων βοιδίων, καὶ σῖτον οὐδ' ἀλεκτρυόνας οἶόν τε θρέψαι· παρ' ἐμοῦ δ' αἶδε αἱ τρισχίλια δραχμαί.

CONVERSATION as usual on the above pieces. Suggestions: ποῖος ἦν ὁ οὐρανός; αἰθρία δὴ· ἄρ' ἄνεμος ἦν; τί ἐφαίνετο; πότε; πῶς ἐπορεύετο; τί ἐποιοῦν οἱ ναῦται; διὰ τί; πῶς ἤκουσεν ὁ Δάφνις; τί οἶδε βουκόλος; τί ἔχει; τί ζητεῖ; πόσους αἰγας ἔχει; τί δώσει; πρὸς τί;

The Weather.

An exercise may here be made on the weather with the following materials:—

οὐρανός 'sky,' 'climate,' ἀήρ 'air,' αἰθρία 'clear weather,' νεφέλη 'cloud' (adj. νεφελώδης), ὁμίχλη 'mist.'

ἀστράπτω, ἀστράψω, ἡστραψα 'lighten,' *subst.* ἀστραπή.

βροντῶ (-α-), βροντήσω, ἐβρόντησα 'thunder,' *subst.* βροντή.

νίφει, νίψει, ἔνιψε(ν) 'it snows,' *subst.* νιφετός, χιών.

ὔω, ὕσω, ὕσα 'rain,' *subst.* ὕετος.

λάμπει ἥλιος· φέγγει σελήνη.

τήμερον 'to-day,' χθές or ἐχθές 'yesterday,' αὔριον 'to-morrow.'

τῆτες 'this year,' πέρυσσι(ν) 'last year,' προπέρυσσι(ν)
 'the year before last,' ἐς νέωτα 'next year.'

'Ago': *compare* τρίτον ἤδη ἔτος 'two years ago.'

'After': μετὰ c. *acc.*

XV

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE PERFECT STEM

INDICATIVE

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing. 1.	λέ-λυ-μαι	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	
2.	λέ-λυ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	λέ-λυ-σο
3.	λέ-λυ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το	λε-λύ-σθω
Dual 2.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
3.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λε-λύ-σθων
Plur. 1.	λε-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	
2.	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-σθε
3.	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λε-λύ-σθων

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
λε-λύ-σθαι	λε-λυ-μένος
(note accent)	(note accent)

The subj. and opt., if wanted, are formed by combining the participle with the subj. and opt. of εἶμι 'to be':—

λελυμένος ὦ, λελυμένοι ὦσιν, λελυμένος εἶην, etc.

Some verbs form a future perfect from this stem: λελύσομαι
 'I shall have loosed for myself' or 'I shall have been loosed,'
 conjugated like λύσομαι.

Contracted stems have the same endings: τετίμη-μαι,
 πεποίη-μαι, δεδούλω-μαι.

THIRD DECLENSION: SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS

		ὁ πατήρ, 'father'	ὁ ἀνὴρ, 'man'
		<i>stem</i> πατερ, πατρ	<i>stem</i> ἀνερ, ανδρ
Sing.	N.	πατήρ	ἀνὴρ
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
	A.	πατέρα	ἄνδρα
	G.	πατρός	ἀνδρός
	D.	πατρί	ἀνδρί
Dual	N.V.A.	πατέρε	ἄνδρε
	G.D.	πατέροιν	ἀνδροῖν
Plur.	N.V.	πατέρες	ἄνδρες
	A.	πατέρας	ἄνδρας
	G.	πατέρων	ἀνδρῶν
	D.	πατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)

Like πατήρ are declined μήτηρ 'mother,' θυγατήρ 'daughter,' γαστήρ 'stomach.' These accent oxytone in the gen. and dat. singular; ἀνὴρ in all numbers like the monosyllables.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS εἶμι 'BE' AND εἶμι 'GO.' The conjugation of εἶμι 'be' has already been given, except the future:

ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσται, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον, ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται. Opt. ἐσοίμην, ἐσοιο, etc.

εἶμι is used in a future sense; for the present tense use ἔρχομαι.

		<i>Future</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing.	1.	εἶ-μι	ῆ-α	
	2.	εἶ	ῆ-εισθα	ἵ-θι
	3.	εἶ-σι(ν)	ῆ-ει(ν)	ἵ-τω
Dual	2.	ἵ-τον	ῆ-τον	ἵ-τον
	3.	ἵ-τον	ῆ-την	ἵ-των
Plur.	1.	ἵ-μεν	ῆ-μεν	
	2.	ἵ-τε	ῆ-τε	ἵ-τε
	3.	ἵ-ᾱσι(ν)	ῆ-σαν, ῆ-εσαν	ἵ-ό-ντων

	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sing. 1.	ἴ-ω	ἴ-οιμι	ἴ-έναι
2.	ἴ-ης	ἴ-οις	
3.	ἴ-η	ἴ-οι	<i>Participle</i>
Dual 2.	ἴ-ητον	ἴ-οιτον	ἴ-ών, ἴ-ούσα, ἴ-όν
3.	ἴ-ητον	ἴ-οίτην	
Plur. 1.	ἴ-ωμεν	ἴ-οιμεν	
2.	ἴ-ητε	ἴ-οιτε	
3.	ἴ-ωσι(ν)	ἴ-οιεν	

EXERCISE.—Form and conjugate the perfect passive tenses of:

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	πιστεύω, trust
παιδεύω, teach	κελεύω, bid	κωλύω, hinder
κλήω, shut	θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant
ἱκετεύω, pray		

SYNTAX RULE, 21 (cp. 19).—The participle, used to complete the sense with verbs of knowing and feeling, is also used with τυγχάνω 'I chance,' κινδυνεύω 'I happen,' παύω 'I check,' παύομαι 'I cease,' λανθάνω 'I escape notice' (*fallo*), φθάνω, 'I anticipate,' εὑρίσκω 'I find': as ἔτυχον ὦν 'I chanced to be,' ἔλαθεν ἰδὼν 'he saw it unobserved,' φθάνει ἐλθὼν 'he comes in first,' like οἶδα ὦν 'I know that I am.'

SYNTAX RULE, 22.—Verbs of hindering, forbidding, and the like, generally take μή with the dependent infinitive, as: ἀπεῖπον μὴ ἐλθεῖν 'I told him not to come.'

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἀγχω, ἀγξω, throttle	ἀπο-χωρῶ (-ε-), retire	ἀρπάξω, ἀρπάσω, ἥρπασα, seize
ἀπ-αγορεύω, -σω,	ἄπτομαι, ἄψομαι,	ἄττω, ἄξω, ἥξα, rush
ἀπεῖπον, forbid	ἡψάμην, touch (gen.)	
ἀπο-δημῶ (-ε-), be away or abroad	ἄριστῶ (-α-), break-fast	ἀφείθῃ, aor. pass. of ἀφίημι

ἀφ-ειμένος, <i>perf.</i> <i>part. pass. of</i> ἀφίημι, let go	ἐν-τιθέμενος, <i>aor.</i> <i>part. mid. of</i> ἐν-τίθημι, put in	μειράκιον, boy
ἀφ-αιρῶ (-ε-), carry off; αἱρῶ, αἱρήσω,	κατα-βάλλω, throw down	οἰκέτης, servant
εἶλον, ἦρηκα	κατα-λαμβάνω, find, catch	οἰκουρός, keeping in- doors, guardian
βούλομαι, βουλή- σονται, wish	κατα-λείπω, leave	πύργος, tower
γεωργῶ (-ε-), farm	καθ-ορῶ, catch sight of	πονηρίᾱ, wickedness
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γεγένη- μαι <i>or</i> γέγονα, become	παύω, check. παύ- ομαι, cease (<i>with</i> <i>part.</i>)	σκεῦος, τό, article, utensil
δαιτῶμαι (-α-), dwell (<i>from</i> δίαίτα, 'daily life,' <i>cp.</i> <i>diet</i>)	πίνω, drink	τίτθη, nurse
δια-φεύγω, flee in different directions	οἰκῶ (-ε-), dwell	τράχηλος, neck
δι-έθεσαν, <i>3rd pl.</i> <i>aor. indic. act. of</i> δια-τίθημι, treat	τύπτω, strike	χείρ, ἡ, χειρός (<i>or</i> χερός), <i>dat. pl.</i> χερσί(ν), hand, arm
εἶδον, <i>aor. of</i> ὁρῶ, 'see'	τυγχάνω, happen	χωρίον, place, farm
ἐκ-φέρω, ἐκ-φορῶ (-ε-), carry out		
ἐπ-εισ-έρχομαι, come in upon		
ἐπ-αν-ήκω, return, come back		
ἐπ-εισ-πηδῶ (-α-), leap in upon		
ἐπ-έχω, <i>aor. ἐπέσχον</i> , stop, <i>intrans.</i>		

ADJECTIVES

ἐλεύθερος, free
εὖνους (*m. f.*), friendly
πιστός, faithful
πρέσβυς, old
πρώτος, first
ὑπόλοιπος, left over,
remaining
ὑφαιμος, bloodshot,
bruised

PREPOSITIONS, ETC.

ἐκ, ἐξ, *gen.* out of,
away, from, since
ἕως, until
οὐχ ὅπως, so far from
πρός, *dat.* besides
σύν, *dat.* with
ὑπό, *gen.* by (*agent*)

NOUNS

ἀμυχή, tear, scratch
αὐλή, courtyard
βραχίων, ὁ, upper arm
γραῦς, old woman
θεράπεινα, maid-
servant
θύρᾱ, door
ἵππóδρομος, race-
course
καρπός, wrist
κόλπος, bosom
κῆπος, garden
κραυγή, din
κυμβίον cup

READING LESSON

Γεωργῶ μὲν πρὸς τῷ ἵπποδρομῳ, καὶ οἰκῶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐκ μειρακίου. ὁ οὖν Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐέργος ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ, εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸ χωρίον, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ᾗξαν. ὥς δὲ οὗτοι διαφεύγουσιν αὐτούς,

καὶ ἄλλος ἄλλη ἀπεχώρησεν, ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν
καὶ καταβαλόντες τὴν θύραν τὴν εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρουσιν,
καὶ ἐπέσειλθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν γυναῖκά μου καὶ τὰ παιδιά,
ἐξεφορήσαντο ὅσα ἔτι ὑπόλοιπά μοι ἦν σκεύη ἐν τῇ
οἰκίᾳ. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, ἔτυχεν ἡ γυνή μου μετὰ τῶν
παίδων ἀριστῶσα ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ. καὶ μετ' αὐτῆς τίτθη
τις ἐμὴ γεγενημένη πρεσβυτέρα, ἄνθρωπος εὖνους καὶ
πιστή, καὶ ἀφειμένη ἐλευθέρα ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ
ἐμοῦ. συνώκησε δὲ ἀνδρί, ἐπειδὴ ἀφείθη ἐλευθέρα.
ὥς δ' οὗτος ἀπέθανε, καὶ αὕτη γραῦς ἦν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν
αὐτὴν ὁ θρέψων, ἐπανῆκεν αὐτὴ ὥς ἐμέ. ἐν ᾧ δ' ἐγὼ
ἀπεδήμουν, τῇ γυναικὶ βουλομένη ἦν τοιαύτην οἰκουρὸν
μετ' αὐτῆς με καταλιπεῖν. ἀριστῶντων δ' ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ,
ὥς ἐπεισπηδῶσιν οὗτοι, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν αὐτάς,
καὶ ἥρπαζον τὰ σκεύη, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι θεράπαινοι (ἐν
τῷ πύργῳ γὰρ ἦσαν, οὐπερ διαιτῶνται) ὥς ἤκουσαν
τῆς κραυγῆς, κλήουσιν τὸν πύργον, καὶ ἐνταῦθα μὲν
οὐκ εἰσῆλθον, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης οἰκίας ἐξέφερον
σκεύη, ἀπαγορευούσης τῆς γυναικὸς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι αὐτῶν.
οἱ δ' οὐχ ὅπως ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τίτθης τὸ
κυμβίον λαβούσης, ἐξ οὗ ἔπινε, καὶ ἐνθεμένης εἰς τὸν
κόλπον, ἵνα μὴ οὗτοι λάβοιεν, ἐπειδὴ εἶδεν ἔνδον ὄντας
αὐτούς, κατιδόντες αὐτὴν οὕτω διέθεσαν ἀφαιρούμενοι
τὸ κυμβίον Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐεργος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ
οὐτοσί, ὥστε ὕφαιμοι μὲν οἱ βραχίονες καὶ οἱ καρποὶ
τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο, ἀμυχὰς δὲ ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ
εἶχεν ἀγχομένη. εἰς τοῦτο δ' ἦλθον πονηρίας, ὥστε,
ἕως ἀφείλοντο τὸ κυμβίον ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου αὐτῆς, οὐκ
ἐπαύσαντο ἄγχοντες καὶ τύπτοντες τὴν γραῦν.

CONVERSATION

Questions and answers on the story. It may be then told as by the old woman, or by Theophemus, or by a servant; in the past tense also.

With this and the last exercise a THEME may be composed : Country Life in Greece.

XVI

CONSONANTAL VERB-STEMS

Hitherto we have had to do chiefly with verbs which add their endings to vowel-stems; when the stems end in a consonant there is generally an *assimilation* of the two to each other. The rule is, that Breathed and Voiced Sounds must not come together; and that an aspirate makes both these kinds like itself. Thus we have :—

λέγ-ω	λεκ-τός	ἐλέχ-θην
βλάβ-η	βλάπ-τω	ἐβλάφ-θην
ὀκ-τώ	ὄγ-δοος	ἐπ-τά
		ἐβ-δομος

Before μ :—

βλάβ-η	βέβλαμ-μαι
τύπ-τω	τέτυμ-μαι
πλέκ-ω	πέπλεγ-μαι

Dentals are dropped before κ and s :—

πιθ- :	πείθ-ω	πεί-σω	πέπει-κα
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Before other consonants they become s (by *dissimilation*) :—

πιθ- :	πισ-τός	ἐπείσ-θην	πέπεισ-μαι
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Nasals are assimilated partially to labials and gutturals, wholly to liquids :—

ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐγ-καλῶ
συλ-λαμβάνω	συρ-ράπτω

Gutturals + s become ξ :—

λέγ-ω	λέξω,	πλέκ-ω	πλέξω,	βρέχ-ω	βρέξω
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Labials + s become ψ :—

βλαβ- βλάβω, τρέπ-ω τρέψω

Irregularities exist, which must be learnt as they come. Nasal and liquid stems, as those in -ζ-, have special rules.

PERFECT ACTIVE.—Guttural¹ and labial stems often aspirate the stem final in the perfect. The following will show the types :—

ACTIVE

<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
πλέκ-ω	πλέξω	πέ-πλεχ-α
βλάπ-τω	βλάβω	βέ-βλαφ-α
τρίβ-ω	τρίψω	τέ-τριφ-α
πείθ-ω	πείσω	πέ-πει-κα
πράττω	πράξω	
(older πράσσω)		

PASSIVE

<i>Aorist (Weak)</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
ἐ-πλέχ-θην	πέ-πλεγ-μαι	πε-πλέχ-θαι
ἐ-βλάφ-θην	βέ-βλαμ-μαι	βε-βλάφ-θαι
ἐ-τρίφ-θην	τέ-τριμ-μαι	τε-τρίφ-θαι
ἐ-πείσ-θην	πέ-πεισ-μαι	πε-πείσ-θαι
ἐ-πράχ-θην	πέ-πραγ-μαι	πε-πράχ-θαι

Note.—The 3rd pl. perf. and pluperf. passive of consonantal stems are formed by adding $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$ or $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ to the participle. This is done because the regular form would be hard to pronounce, as: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\text{-}\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$. In old Greek this ν is sometimes weakened to α , $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$; but this looks like a singular form, and so dropped out of use, as confusing.

¹ Verbs in (-ττω -σσω) are guttural stems.

PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF
CONSONANT STEMS

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπλεγμαι	ἐπεπλέγμην		πεπλέχθαι
2.	πέπλεξαι	ἐπέπλεξο	πέπλεξο (note accent)	
3.	πέπλεκται	ἐπέπλεκτο	πεπλέχθω	
Du. 2.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	πέπλεχθον	
3.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπεπλέχθην	πεπλέχθων	<i>Participle</i>
Pl. 1.	πεπλέγμεθα	ἐπεπλέγμεθα		πεπλεγμένος
2.	πέπλεχθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	πέπλεχθε (note accent)	
3.	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί(ν)	πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	πεπλέχθων	
Sg. 1.	πέπεισμαι	ἐπεπείσμην		<i>Inf.</i>
2.	πέπεισαι	ἐπέπεισο	πέπεισο	πεπείσθαι
3.	πέπεισται	ἐπέπειστο	πεπείσθω	
Du. 2.	πέπεισθον	ἐπέπεισθον	πέπεισθον	
3.	πέπεισθον	ἐπεπείσθην	πεπείσθων	<i>Part.</i>
Pl. 1.	πεπείσμεθα	ἐπεπείσμεθα		πεπεισμένος
2.	πέπεισθε	ἐπέπεισθε	πέπεισθε	
3.	πεπεισμένοι εἰσί(ν)	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	πεπείσθων	
Sg. 1.	τέτρίμμαι	ἐτετρίμμην		<i>Inf.</i>
2.	τέτρίψαι	ἐτέτριψο	τέτριψο	τετρίφθαι
3.	τέτρίπται	ἐτέτριπτο	τετρίφθω	
Du. 2.	τέτρίφθον	ἐτέτριφθον	τέτριφθον	
3.	τέτρίφθον	ἐτετρίφθην	τετρίφθων	<i>Part.</i>
Pl. 1.	τετρίμμεθα	ἐτετρίμμεθα		τετριμμένος
2.	τέτριφθε	ἐτέτριφθε	τέτριφθε	
3.	τετριμμένοι εἰσί(ν)	τετριμμένοι ἦσαν	τετρίφθων	

VERBS IN -μι (See page 35)

Imperfect Indicative Active

Sing.	1.	ἐ-τί-θη-ν	ἐ-δί-δουν	ἴ-στη-ν
	2.	ἐ-τί-θεις	ἐ-δί-δους	ἴ-στη-ς
	3.	ἐ-τί-θει	ἐ-δί-δου	ἴ-στη
Dual	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἴ-στα-τον
	3.	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἴ-στά-την
Plur.	1.	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἴ-στα-μεν
	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἴ-στα-τε
	3.	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἴ-στα-σαν

The other moods are :—

Imperative : τίθει, τιθέτω, . . . τιθέντων
 δίδου, διδότη, . . . διδόντων
 ἴστη, ἰστάτω, . . . ἰστάντων

Subjunctive : τιθῶ, τιθῆς, . . . τιθῶσι(ν)
 διδῶ, διδῶς, . . . διδῶσι(ν), (ο being the
 root vowel)
 ἰσθῶ, ἰσθῆς, . . . ἰσθῶσι(ν)

Optative : τιθείην, τιθείης, . . . τιθείεν
 διδοίην, διδοίης, . . . διδοίεν
 ἰσταίην, ἰσταίης, . . . ἰσταίεν

ξ-ημι is like τίθ-ημι.

The Aorists of these four verbs are irregular. In τίθημι, ἵημι, and δίδωμι the singular is weak, and the dual and plural strong. The singular also ends in -κα, not -σα.

Thus : ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε(ν), ἔθετον . . . ἔθεσαν
 ἔδωκα, -κας, -κε(ν), ἔδοτον . . . ἔδοσαν
 ἤκα, ἤκας, ἤκε, εἶτον . . . εἶσαν

ἵστημι has both aorists in full, but they differ in meaning :
 ἕστησα 'I placed,' ἕστην, ἕστης . . . ἕστησαν 'I stood.'

The other moods are:—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
θές, θέτω . . θέντων	θῶ	θείην	θεῖναι	θείς, θείσα, θέν
δός, δότω . . δόντων	δῶ	δοίην	δοῦναι	δούς, δοῦσα, δόν
ἔς, ἔτω . . . ἔντων	ῶ	εῖην	εῖναι	εἷς, εἷσα, ἔν
στήθι, στήτω . . . στάντων	στώ	σταίην	στήναι	στάς, στᾶσα, στάν

The imperative is irregular.

NOUNS IN -εύς: THIRD DECLENSION

A large class of nouns denoting agent ends in -εύς.

stem βασιλευ-, king

Sing.	N.	βασιλεύς
	V.	βασιλεῦ
	A.	βασιλέᾱ
	G.	βασιλέως
	D.	βασιλεῖ
Dual	N.V.A.	βασιλεῖ
	G.D.	βασιλέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	βασιλῆς
	A.	βασιλέᾱς
	G.	βασιλέων
	D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)

EXERCISE.—Decline like this: χαλκεύς ‘smith,’ ἵππεύς ‘horseman,’ ἱερεύς ‘priest,’ γονεύς ‘parent.’

stem μεγα-, μεγαλο-, μεγαλη

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	μέγας, great	μεγάλη	μέγα
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου, etc.	μεγάλης, etc.	μεγάλου, etc.

SYNTAX RULE, 23.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive, as in Latin.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον, lead
 ἀνα-βλύζω, bubble up
 ἀνα-ζητῶ (-ε-), seek
 ἀνά-κειμαι, be dedicated (*see* κείμαι)
 ἀνα-μνησκω, -μνήσω, remind; *mid.* remember
 ἄρχω *or* ἄρχομαι, begin (ἀρχή, beginning)
 ἀπ-ἀρχομαι, to make a beginning of (*gen.*)
 γυμνῶ (-ο-), lay bare
 ἐθέλω, wish, ἐθέλῃσω, *etc.*
 ἐρεθίζω, ἐρεθίσω, provoke, challenge
 εὕρισκω, εὕρήσω, εὑρον, εὔρηκα, find
 θερμαίνω, warm
 καθίζω, καθεδοῦμαι, ἐκάθισα, sit
 κείμαι, lie (*perfect in form*)
 μειδιῶ (-α-), smile
 νέμω, *aor.* ἔνειμα, tend
 ὀρχοῦμαι (-ε-), dance
 ῥέω, flow
 ὑπ-ανθῶ (-ε-), begin to flower
 ὑπο-φθέγγομαι, utter, voice

NOUNS

ἀηδών, -όνος, ἡ, nightingale
 ἀνάθημα, τό, offering
 ἄνθος, τό, flower
 ἄντρον, cave
 αὐλός, flute
 αὐχὴν, -ένος, ὁ, neck
 γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk
 γαυλός, milk-pail
 γῆ, earth
 Δάφνις, -ιδος, ὁ, Daphnis
 δρόμος, running
 δρυς, δρύνος, ἡ, oak
 ἔαρ, ἡρος, τό, spring-time
 Ζέφυρος, west wind
 ζῶμα, τό, girdle
 ἱξύς, -ύος, ἡ, waist
 ἴον, violet
 κάλαμος, pipe, reed
 λειμών, -ῶνος, ὁ, meadow
 λόχμη, bush, thicket
 μειδίᾱμα, τό, smile
 νάρκισσος, narcissus-flower
 νομεύς, herdsman
 νομή, pasturage
 νοτίς, -δος, ἡ, moisture
 νύμφη, nymph
 οἶς, οἶός (ὁ, ἡ), sheep
 ὀφρύς, -ύος, ἡ, brow
 Πάν, Πᾶνός, Pan
 πέτρᾱ, rock
 πηγῇ, spring of water
 πίτυς, πίντος, ἡ, pine
 πόᾱ, ἡ, grass

πούς, ὁ, ποδός, *d. pl.*
 ποσίν, foot
 ποιμήν, -ένος, shepherd
 σιωπή, silence
 σύριγξ, σύριγγος, syrinx, Pan's pipes
 σχῆμα, τό, form, shape, guise
 ὕδωρ, τό, ὕδατος, water
 Χλόη, Chloe
 χιών, ἡ, snow
 χορεία, dance

ADJECTIVES

ἀν-υπόδητος, unshod
 (ὑπόδημα, τό, shoe)
 γυμνός, bare, naked
 λίθινος, of stone (λίθος)
 μαλακός, soft
 νέος, young, fresh
 περιφερής, vaulted, arched, round
 πρέσβυς, old (-ύτερος, -ύτατος)

ADVERBS, ETC.

ἄρτι, lately, just
 ἔνδοθεν, within
 ἔξωθεν, without
 ἐντεῦθεν, after that, from there
 εὐθύς, straightway
 ἤδη, already
 καὶ δὴ καί, and in particular
 πρό (*gen.*), before, in front of
 ὥσπερ, as

READING LESSON

Springtime

I

Ἦδη δὲ ἦρος ἀρχομένου καὶ τῆς μὲν χιόνος λυομένης, τῆς δὲ γῆς γυμνουμένης καὶ τῆς πόας ὑπανθούσης, οἳ τ' ἄλλοι νομῆς ἦγον τὰς ἀγέλας ἐς νομὴν καὶ δὴ καὶ Δάφνις καὶ Χλόη. εὐθύς οὖν δρόμος ἦν ἐπὶ τὰς Νύμφας καὶ τὸ ἄντρον, ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πᾶνα καὶ τὴν πίτυν, εἴτ' ἐπὶ τὴν δρῦν, ὑφ' ἣν καθίζοντες τὰς ἀγέλας ἔνεμον. ἀνεζήτησαν δὲ ἄνθη ἐθέλοντες στεφανῶσαι τοὺς θεοὺς· τὰ δ' ἄρτι ὁ Ζέφυρος τρέφων καὶ ὁ ἥλιος θερμαίνων ἐξῆγεν· ὅμως δὲ εὐρέθη καὶ ἴα καὶ νάρκισσος καὶ ὅσα ἦρος πρῶτα γίγνεται. ἡ μὲν Χλόη καὶ ὁ Δάφνις ἀπ' αἰγῶν καὶ ἀπ' οἴων ἔπινον γάλα νέον· ἀπήρξαντο καὶ σύριγγος, ὥσπερ τὰς ἀηδόνας ἐς τὴν μουσικὴν ἐρεθίζοντες· αἱ δ' ὑπεφθέγγοντο ἐν ταῖς λόχμαϊς, ὥσπερ ἀναμιμνησκόμεναι τῆς ὥδης ἐκ μακρᾶς σιωπῆς.

II

Νυμφῶν ἄντρον ἦν, πέτρα μεγάλη, τὰ ἐνδοθεν κοίλη, τὰ ἔξωθεν περιφερής· ἐνῆν δὲ ἀγάλματα τῶν Νυμφῶν αὐτῶν λίθινα, ὧν πόδες ἀνυπόδητοι, χεῖρες εἰς ὤμους γυμναί, κόμαι μεχρὶ τῶν αὐχένων λελυμένα, ζῶμα περὶ τὴν ἰξύν, μειδίαμα περὶ τὴν ὀφρύν, τὸ πᾶν σχῆμα χορεία ἦν ὀρχουμένων. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πηγῆς ὕδωρ ἀναβλύζον ἔρρει, ὥστε καὶ λειμῶν πάνυ καλὸς ἦν πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρον, πολλῆς καὶ μαλακῆς πόας ὑπὸ τῆς νοτίδος τρεφομένης. ἀνέκειντο δὲ καὶ γαυλοὶ καὶ αὐλοὶ καὶ σύριγγες καὶ κάλαμοι, πρεσβυτέρων ποιμένων ἀναθήματα.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above extracts.

An exercise may be made on the same lines as in Ex. XIV., describing the natural conditions of spring-time; after it has been done in class it should be written as a THEME: See also Ex. IV.

XVII

The verb οἶδα 'I know' is perfect in form but present in meaning (like *cognovi*).

	<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing. 1.	οἶδ-α	ᾔδῃ	
2.	οἶσ-θα	ᾔδησ-θα	ἴσ-θι
3.	οἶδ-ε(ν)	ᾔδ-ει(ν)	ἴσ-τω
Dual 2.	ἴσ-τον	ᾔσ-τον	ἴσ-τον
3.	ἴσ-τον	ᾔσ-την	ἴσ-των
Plur. 1.	ἴσ-μεν	ᾔσ-μεν	
2.	ἴσ-τε	ᾔσ-τε	ἴσ-τε
3.	ἴσ-ᾱσι(ν)	ᾔσαν	ἴσ-των
	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sing. 1.	εἶδ-ῶ	εἶδ-είην	εἶδ-έναι
2.	εἶδ-ῆς	εἶδ-είης	
3.	εἶδ-ῇ	εἶδ-είη	<i>Participle</i>
Dual 2.	εἶδ-ῆ-τον	εἶδ-είτον	
3.	εἶδ-ῆ-τον	εἶδ-είτην	εἶδ-ώς, εἶδ-υῖα, εἶδ-ός
Plur. 1.	εἶδ-ῶ-μεν	εἶδ-εῖμεν	
2.	εἶδ-ῆ-τε	εἶδ-εῖτε	
3.	εἶδ-ῶ-σι(ν)	εἶδ-εῖεν	

Future: εἴσομαι, εἴσῃ . . . εἴσονται

N.B.—Dental before dental becomes σ ; hence $\text{o}\dot{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\text{i}\sigma\tau\epsilon$, etc.

$\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ 'I say.' For pres. and imperf. see p. 139.

Imperative: $\phi\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}$ -τω . . . $\phi\acute{\alpha}$ -ντων

Subjunctive: $\phi\hat{\omega}$, $\phi\hat{\eta}\varsigma$. . . $\phi\hat{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Optative: $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$. . . $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\epsilon\nu$

IRREGULAR CONTRACTIONS IN η

A few common contracted verbs in $-\acute{\alpha}\omega$ conjugate with η wherever the others have $\bar{\alpha}$: as $\xi\hat{\omega}$, $\xi\hat{\eta}\varsigma$, $\xi\hat{\eta}$ 'live,' $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\hat{\omega}$ 'I am hungry,' $\delta\iota\phi\hat{\omega}$ 'I thirst,' $\chi\rho\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\hat{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\hat{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$ 'use' (dat.).

VERBS IN $-\nu\mu\iota$

A few Verbs end in $-\nu\mu\iota$. These are conjugated thus:—

Pres. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\mu}\iota$, $-\nu\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $-\nu\bar{\upsilon}\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $-\nu\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\nu\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\nu\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, $-\nu\acute{\upsilon}\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota(\nu)$.

The suffix $-\nu\check{\iota}$ - runs through the present system.

Imperf. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}$, $-\nu\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $-\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, $-\nu\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. . . $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\sigma\alpha\nu$.
Imper. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}$, $-\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$. Subj. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\acute{\omega}}$, $-\eta\varsigma$, etc. Opt. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\acute{\omega}}\mu\iota$, Infin. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\nu\alpha\iota$, Part. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\acute{\upsilon}}\varsigma$.

SYNTAX RULE, 24.—As has been explained (Rule p. 32), general expressions are made by adding $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ to a relative, and putting the verb in the subjunctive mood. In historic sequence the $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ may be dropped, the verb becoming optative. Thus the expression for *indefiniteness in the past* (indefinite time, place, number, etc.) is a *Relative with the Optative*.

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\tau\omicron$ = 'if ever it happened' (pres. or fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$).

$\bar{\omicron}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\omicron\iota$ = 'whoever came' (pres. or fut. $\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$).

$\bar{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau'$ $\text{i}\delta\omicron\iota$ = 'whenever he saw' (pres. or fut. $\bar{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\nu$ $\text{i}\delta\eta$).

SYNTAX RULE, 25.—ὥστε is either conjunction or adverb. As an adverb, it is followed by infinitive; as a conjunction, it does not affect the construction. Thus:—

οὕτως καλὸς ἦν ὥστε θαυμάζειν πάντας 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (natural result).

οὕτως καλὸς ἦν ὥστε πάντες ἐθαύμαζον 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (fact).

The infinite is used when the result is natural or to be expected.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἀν-άπτω, kindle
 ἀναστάς, *aor. part.*
act. of ἀν-ίστημι,
 'rising'
 ἀν-οίγνυμι, -οίξω,
 ἀνέφξα, open
 ἀπο-σβέννυμι, -σβέσω,
 ἀπέσβεσα, -εσβέ-
 σθην, extinguish
 βοῶ (-α-), cry
 δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε(ν);
 δεή, δεοί, *impers.*,
 it is necessary
 διαιτῶμαι (-α-), dwell
 δυσκολαίνω, fret, be
 peevish
 ἤκω, I have come,
 am arrived
 θηλάζω, nurse
 καθεύδω, -ευδήσω,
 sleep
 κατα-βαίνω, come
 down; βήσομαι,
 ἔβην, βέβηκα
 κελεύω, bid
 κινδυνεύω, risk,
 happen

κλαίω, κλαύσομαι,
 ἔκλαυσα, weep
 λούω, wash, *mid.*
 wash oneself
 λυπῶ (-ε-), vex, hurt
 παίζω, play
 πρό-ειμι, go on
 προσ-ποιῶμαι (-ε-),
 pretend
 προσ-τίθηναι, put to
 πυνθάνομαι, πεύσο-
 μαι, ἐπυθόμην,
 learn, inquire
 συνειθισμένον, *pf.*
pt. pass. of συν-
 εθίζω, accustom
 σύν-οίδα, be aware,
 in the secret
 φάσκω, say, assert
 ψοφῶ (-ε-), make
 noise, slam

ADJECTIVES

ἁπᾶς, *stronger form*
of πᾶς
 ἄσμενος, willing, glad
 διπλοῦς, double
 ἴσος, equal

NOUNS

ἀνδρωνίτις, -ίδος, ἡ,
 men's rooms
 γείτων, -ονος, neigh-
 bour
 γυναικωνίτις, -ίδος, ἡ,
 women's rooms
 δείπνον, supper
 θυρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, window
 κλείς, κλειδός, ἡ, key
 κλέπτης, thief
 κλίμαξ, ἡ, -ακος,
 ladder, stair
 λύχνος, light
 οἰκίδιον, *dim. of*
 οἶκος, house

ADVERBS, ETC.

ἄνω, above
 ἀ-προσ-δοκῆτως, un-
 expectedly
 δυσ-, as a prefix =
 Lat. male
 ἐπειδή, when, since
 (*rel.*)
 ἐπίτηδες, on purpose
 κάτω, down
 νύκτωρ, at night
 πολλάκις, often
 ὕστερον, later

READING LESSON

Οἰκίδιον ἐστὶ μοι διπλοῦν, ἴσα ἔχον τὰ ἄνω τοῖς κάτω, κατὰ τὴν γυναικωνίτιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρωνίτιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸ παιδίον ἐγένετο ἡμῖν, ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸ ἐθήλαζεν· ἵνα δὲ μή, ὅποτε λούεσθαι δέοι, κινδυνεύῃ κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καταβαίνουσα, ἐγὼ μὲν ἄνω διητώμην, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες κάτω. καὶ οὕτως ἤδη συνειθισμένον ἦν, ὥστε πολλάκις ἡ γυνὴ ἀπῆει κάτω καθευδήσουσα ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα μὴ βοᾷ. καὶ ταῦτα πολὺν χρόνον οὕτως ἐγίγνετο. προϊόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ἦκον μὲν ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐξ ἀγροῦ, μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ παιδίον ἐβόα καὶ ἐδυσκόλαιεν, ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπίτηδες λυπούμενον, ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇ· ἦν γὰρ κλέπτῃς ἔνδον, ἐκείνης συνειδυίας· ὕστερον γὰρ ἅπαντα ἐπυθόμην. καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα παύσῃται κλαίων. ἡ δὲ ἀναστᾶσα καὶ ἀπιούσα προστίθῃσι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη παίξειν, καὶ τὴν κλείν ἐφέλκεται. καὶ ἐκάθειδον ἄσμενος, ἦκων ἐξ ἀγροῦ. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, ἦκεν ἐκείνη καὶ τὴν θύραν ἀνέφξεν. ἐρομένου δέ μου τί αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, ἔφασκε τὸν λύχνον ἀποσβεσθῆναι τὸν παρὰ τῷ παιδίῳ, εἴτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἀνάψαι.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above.

An exercise may now be made on the acts of daily life, for which some words have been given in Exercise. As a specimen take this:—

Κάρολε, ἀνοιξον τὴν θυρίδα· τί δρᾷς; CHARLES (speaking as he does it). ἀνοίγνυμι (ἀνοίγω) τὴν θυρίδα. τί ἔδρασας; ἀνέφξα τὴν θυρίδα. Γουλιέλμε, τί ἔδρασεν ὁ Κάρολος; WILLIAM. ἀνέφξε τὴν θυρίδα ὁ Κάρολος.

Κύριλλε, τί φησὶν ὁ Γουλιέλμος; ἀνοῖξαι τὴν θυρίδα φησὶ τὸν Κάρολον (or ὅτι ἀνέωξεν). So with κλήσον τὴν θύραν, καταβῆθι (κατάβα) κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καὶ φέρε μοι τὸ βιβλίον, etc. τί δράσεις; ποῖ πορεύση; and other questions at discretion.

The following verses may be found useful as material for similar conversations, in conjunction with wall-pictures of a domestic kind.

In the Kitchen

τρίπους, χύτρα, λυχναῖον, ἀκταία, βάθρον,
σπόγγος, λέβης, σκαφεῖον, ὄλμος, λήκυθος,
σπυρίς, μάχαιρα, τρυβλίον, κρατήρ, ῥαφίς.

In the Pantry

ἔτνος, φακῇ, τάριχος, ἰχθύς, γογγυλὶς,
σκόροδον, κρέας, θύννειον, ἄλμη, κρόμμυον,
σκόλυμος, ἔλαια, καππαρίς, βομβός, μύκης.

In the Storeroom

ἄμης, πλακοῦς, ἔντιλτος, ἵτριον, ῥόα,
ῥόν, ἐρέβινθος, σησάμη, κοπτή, βότρυς,
ἰσχάς, ἄπιος, πέρσεια, μῆλ', ἀμύγδαλα.

tripod, pipkin, lampstand, marble ball, stand,
sponge, cauldron, bowl, kneading-trough or roller, oil-
flask,
basket, knife, cup, mixing-bowl, needle.

soup, lentils or pea-soup, dried fish, fish, turnip,
garlic, meat, tunny, brine, onion,
artichoke, olive, caper, bulb, mushroom.

milk-cake, flat-cake, fish-cake, honey-cake, pomegranate, egg, pulse, sesame, pounded sesame, grapes, dried fig, pear, Egyptian persea-fruit, apples, almonds.

XVIII

LIQUID AND NASAL VERBS

Verbs with liquid and nasal stems shorten the stem vowel (if possible) and have a contracted ending in the Future Active and Middle. The Weak or First Aorist has a long vowel or diphthong and no -σ-. Note the accents.

φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α	φαν-οὔμαι	ἐ-φην-άμην
κρίν-ω	κριν-ῶ	ἔ-κρῖν-α	κριν-οὔμαι	ἐ-κρῖν-άμην
ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἤ-γγειλ-α	ἀγγελ-οὔμαι	ἤγγειλ-άμην
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἔ-φθειρ-α	φθερ-οὔμαι	ἐ-φθειρ-άμην

ACTIVE

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
Sg. 1.	φανῶ	φανοίην	φανεῖν	φανών, φανοῦσα,
2.	φανείς	φανοίης		φανοῦν
3.	φανεῖ	φανοίη		φανοῦντα, etc.
Du. 2.	φανείτον	φανοίτον		
3.	φανείτον	φανοίτην		
Pl. 1.	φανοῦμεν	φανοίμεν		
2.	φανείτε	φανοίτε		
3.	φανούσι(ν)	φανοίεν		

MIDDLE

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
Sg. 1.	φανούμαι	φανοίμην	φανείσθαι	φανούμενος
2.	φανεῖ	φανοῖο		
3.	φανεῖται	φανοῖτο		
Du. 2.	φανείσθον	φανοῖσθον		
3.	φανείσθον	φανοῖσθην		
Pl. 1.	φανούμεθα	φανοίμεθα		
2.	φανείσθε	φανοῖσθε		
3.	φανοῦνται	φανοῖντο		

EXERCISE.—Conjugate these tenses from the Verbs given above ; also from *τείνω* ‘stretch,’ *τενῶ*, *αἰσχύνω* ‘disgrace,’ *αἰσχυνῶ*, *σημαίνω* ‘signal, show,’ *σημανῶ*, *δυσχεραίνω* ‘be impatient,’ *δυσχερανῶ*.

ADJECTIVES IN -υς

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
	G.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέας
	D.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾱ	ἡδεῖ
Dual	N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
	G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
	A.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖᾱς	ἡδέα
	G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖῶν	ἡδέων
	D.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

COMPARATIVES IN -ων

	<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	ἡδίων	ἡδιον
A.	ἡδιόνα, ἡδίω	ἡδιον
G.	ἡδιόνος	
D.	ἡδιόνι	
Dual N.V.A.	ἡδίονε	
G.D.	ἡδιόνουιν	
Plur. N.V.	ἡδίονες, ἡδίους	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
A.	ἡδιόνας, ἡδίους	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων	
D.	ἡδίοσι(ν)	

Second Type of Comparison (most of the words are irregular in some way):—

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
ἡδύς	ἡδίω	ἡδιστος
αἰσχρός	αἰσχίω	αἰσχιστος
ἀγαθός	βελτίω	βέλτιστος
κακός	κακίω	κάκιστος
καλός	καλλίω	κάλλιστος
πολύς	πλείω	πλεῖστος
μέγας	μείζω	μέγιστος
ῥάδιος	ῥάω	ῥάστος

EXERCISE.—Decline the Comparatives in this list.

A few common Verbs make their imperfect with initial *ει*, not *η*: as ἔχω εἶχον, ἔλκω εἶλκον (also aor. ἐλκυσα).

SYNTAX RULE, 26.—Wishes referring to present or past time are expressed by

- (1) εἴθε + Imperfect Indicative for present time.
εἴθε + Aorist Indicative for past time.

(2) (ὥς) ὤφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Present Infinitive for present time.

(ὥς) ὤφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Past Infinitive for past time.

εἴθ' ἦν, εἴθ' ἐγένου :

(ὥς) ὤφελεν εἶναι, (ὥς) ὤφελες γενέσθαι.

Negative μή.

VOCABULARY

N.B.—If a Compound Verb is not in this list, look out its Parts.

VERBS		NOUNS
ἀλιεύω, fish (<i>from</i> ἀλιεύς, fisher)	ἐν-θαλαττεύω, stay on the sea	ἄγκιστρον, hook
ἀπ-αρτῶ (-α-), ἀρτή- σω, <i>perf. pass.</i> -ήρτημαι, fasten to (ἀπό or ἐξ)	ἔξ-εστι(ν), <i>impers.</i> it is possible	ἄγρᾱ, chase, hunt
ἀσκῶ (-ε-), practise, deck out; <i>perf.</i> <i>pass.</i> ἡσκημαι	ἐσ-ιδών : <i>aor. part.</i> <i>act. of</i> ἐσ-ορῶ <i>or</i> εἰσ-ορῶ, <i>aor. εἶδον</i> , <i>part. ἰδών, ἰδοῦσα</i> , ἰδόν	ἄλλος, τό, grove of trees
δέδοικα, <i>perf. with</i> <i>pres. meaning</i> , fear	ἔχω, ἔξω <i>or</i> σχήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα : <i>imper. εἶχον</i> , have	ἄρτος, loaf of bread
δι-αιρῶ : αἰρήσω, εἶλον, <i>part. ἐλών</i> , pull apart, open	ἡβῶ (-α-), -ήσω, enjoy life, be merry	βρόχος, noose
διελόντα, <i>see fore-</i> <i>going</i>	καθ-ίζω, sit down, <i>or</i> make to sit	δίκτυον, net
ἔλκω, ἔλξω, εἴλκυσα, draw, drag	μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλη- σε(ν), it is a care (<i>dat. of person, gen.</i> <i>of thing</i>)	κάλαμος, rod
ἐν-εστῶς, <i>perf.</i> <i>part. act. from</i> ἵστημι, στήσω, ἕστησα, ἕστην, ἕστηκα : <i>short</i> <i>part. ἐστῶς, ἐστῶσα</i> , ἐστῶς, 'standing'	ὀρμίζω, <i>aor. ὤρμισα</i> , bring to anchor	κύων, ὁ, ἡ, dog ; κύνα, κυνός, etc.
ἐν-ηβῶ (-α-), enjoy oneself in	παρ-έχω, provide	κῶπη, oar
	πλέω, sail	λαγῶς, hare
	πλουτῶ (-ε-), be rich	λίνος, string
	ὑγιαίνω, be in good health	λουτρόν, bath
		νήττα, duck
		νοῦς, mind
		ὀβολός, a small silver coin
		οἶκησις, ἡ, dwelling
		οἶνος, wine
		ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, ὁ, ἡ, bird
		παράδεισος, ἡ, park
		παραλίᾱ, beach
		στέγη, roof
		στῆθος, τό, breast
		τέρψις, ἡ, enjoyment

τέχνη, art	δεύτερος, second (cp. <i>Deuteronomy</i>)	ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS
τράπεζα, table	εὐ-λίμενος, -ον, with good harbours	ἀνά, up (<i>acc.</i>)
φρήν, ἡ, φρενός, mind	θνητός, mortal	κατά, along (<i>acc.</i>), down from (<i>gen.</i>)
φύη, bodily nature, stature, growth	λεπτός, light	μετά, after (<i>acc.</i>), with (<i>gen.</i>)
φύσις, ἡ, nature	μετ-οπωρινός, of autumn	παρά, along (<i>acc.</i>), from (<i>gen.</i>), beside (<i>dat.</i>)
ῥᾶ, season	πλείων, -ον, more	περί, round, about (<i>acc., gen., dat.</i>)
ADJECTIVES	πλούσιος, rich	πάλιν, again, back
ἄγριος, wild	πρόσκωπος, -ον, at the oars	ποτέ, sometimes
ἄδολος, -ον, sincere, honest	τέταρτος, fourth	
ἄριστος, best	τρίτος, third	
ἀσφαλής, -ές, safe	χειμέριος (<i>m. f.</i>), -ον (<i>n.</i>), stormy, wintry	
	φίλος, friendly	

A PLEASURE TRIP

Νέοι τινὲς πλούσιοι, ναὺν μικρὰν καθελκύσαντες καὶ οἰκέτας προσκώπους καθίσαντες, τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπλεον τοὺς παραθαλαττίους. εὐλίμενός τε γὰρ ἡ παραλία καὶ οἰκήσεσιν ἡσκημένη πολλαῖς, καὶ λουτρὰ συνεχῇ, καὶ παράδεισοι καὶ ἄλσῃ· τὰ μὲν φύσεως ἔργα, τὰ δ' ἀνθρώπων τέχνη· πάντα ἐνηβῆσαι καλὰ. παραπλέοντες οὖν καὶ προσορμιζόμενοι, κακὸν μὲν ἐποιοῦν οὐδέν, τέρψεις δὲ πολλὰς εἶχον, ποτὲ μὲν ἀγκίστροις καλάμων ἀπηρτημένοις ἐκ λίνου λεπτοῦ ἰχθύς ἀλιεύοντες, ποτὲ δὲ κυσὶ καὶ δικτύοις λαγῶς λαμβάνοντες. καὶ δὴ καὶ ὀρνίθων ἄγρας ἐμέλησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔλαβον βρόχοις χήνας ἀγρίους καὶ νήττας· ὥσθ' ἡ τέρψις αὐτοῖς καὶ τραπέζης ὠφέλειαν παρείχεν· εἰ δέ τις προσέδει, παρὰ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἐλάμβανον, πλείους τῆς ἀξίας ὀβολοὺς καταβάλλοντες. ἔδει δὲ μόνον ἄρτου καὶ οἶνον καὶ στέγης· οὐ γὰρ

ἀσφαλὲς ἐδόκει μετοπωρινῆς ὥρας ἐνεστώσης ἐνθαλατ-
τεύειν· ὥστε καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀνεῖλκον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν,
νύκτα χειμέριον δεδοικότες.

CONVERSATION

After the usual question and answer an exercise may be made up in class on a Day in the Country, or a Picnic, or a Hunt; to be written out afterwards as home work.

The coinage may also be taught by the following phrases:

τὸ μὲν τάλαντον ἔχει ἑξήκοντα μνᾶς, ἡ δὲ μνᾶ
δραχμὰς ἑκατόν, ἡ δὲ δραχμὴ ὀβολοὺς ἑξ.

QUESTIONS:—πόστον μέρος ἐστὶ δραχμῆς ὁ ὀβολός;
etc.

SKOLIA (convivial songs)

I

εἴθ' ἐξῆν ὁποῖος τις ἦν ἕκαστος,
τὸ στήθος διελόντ', ἔπειτα τὸν νοῦν
ἐσιδόντα, κλήσαντα πάλιν,
ἄνδρα φίλον νομίζειν ἀδόλῳ φρενί.

II

ὑγιαίνειν μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ,
δεύτερον δὲ φυὴν καλὸν γενέσθαι,
τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως,
καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡβᾶν μετὰ τῶν φίλων.

XIX

DENTAL VERB STEMS.—Verbs in -άζω and -όζω drop the dental before σ or κ, and it becomes σ before θ or μ.

φράζω, φράσω, ἔφρασα, πέφρακα, ἐφράσθην, πέφρασμαι.

Verbs in -ίζω form the future -ιῶ (contracted), conjugated like φανῶ :—

νομίζω, νομιῶ (νομιόην, νομιεῖν, νομιῶν), but ἐνόμισα, etc.

CONTRACTED VERB STEMS.—The subjunctive and optative are thus formed.—

ACTIVE

$\alpha \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subj. τιμῶ, τιμᾶς, τιμᾶ, like indicative} \\ \text{Opt. τιμώην, τιμώης, etc., τιμῶεν} \end{array} \right.$

$\epsilon \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ποιῶ, ποιῆς, ποιῇ, etc.} \\ \text{ποιοίην, ποιοίης, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

$\omicron \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{δηλῶ, δηλοῖς, δηλοῖ, δηλῶτον, etc., with ω} \\ \text{δηλοίην, δηλοίης, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

$\alpha \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τιμῶμαι, τιμᾶ, like indicative} \\ \text{τιμώμην, τιμῶ, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

$\epsilon \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ποιῶμαι, ποιῇ, etc.} \\ \text{ποιοίμην, ποιοῖο, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

$\omicron \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{δηλῶμαι, δηλοῖ, δηλῶται, etc., with ω} \\ \text{δηλοίμην, δηλοῖο, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

τάλας 'wretched' and μέλας 'black' are thus declined:—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V. τάλᾱς	τάλαινα	τάλαν
	A. τάλαν	τάλαιναν	τάλαν
	G. τάλανος	ταλαίνης	τάλανος
	D. τάλανι	ταλαίνη	τάλανι
Dual.	N.V.A. τάλανε	ταλαίνᾱ	τάλανε
	G.D. ταλάνοιν	ταλαίναιν	ταλάνοιν
Plur.	N.V. τάλανες	τάλαιναι	τάλانا
	A. τάλανας	ταλαίνᾱς	τάλانا
	G. ταλάνων	ταλαινῶν	ταλάνων
	D. τάλασι(ν)	ταλαίναις	τάλασι(ν)

Comparison: τάλας, ταλάντερος, ταλάντατος

EXERCISE.—(1) Conjugate the future act. and mid. of κομίζω 'carry,' 'convey,' φροντίζω 'think.'

(2) Conjugate the subjunctive and optative present act. and mid. of any verbs taken from the vocabularies.

SYNTAX RULE, 27.—Verbs of saying which imply feeling of any kind tend to take μή as their negative when an infinitive follows. Otherwise the negative of the Recta remains. Verbs of swearing always have μή as the negative of the thing sworn.

SYNTAX RULE, 28.—A verbal notion may be paraphrased by the verbal noun with ποιοῦμαι: as λόγους ποιοῦμαι = λέγω. [The active ποιῶ, if used, has always a different sense.]

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἄγω, lead away as prisoner	ἄξιῶ (-ο-), claim	aor. mid. perished, -όλωλα str.
ἀδικῶ (-ε-), do wrong	ἀπ-εσθίω, eat away	perf. I am undone
αἰτιῶμαι (-α-), accuse	ἀπ-όλλυμι, -ολλῶ, -ώλεσα, -ολώλεκα, destroy: -ωλόμην	

βλαστάνω, βλα- στήσω, ἔβλαστον, grow δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, bind δια-κείμεαι, -κείσομαι, be situated, be in any condition (<i>with</i> <i>adverbs</i>), <i>subj.</i> κέω- μαι, <i>opt.</i> κεοίμην ἐπι-δακρύνω, weep also ἐσθίω, eat: ἔδομαι, ἔδηδοκα, ἔφαγον θιρῶ (-α-), hunt κατα-βόσκω, cause to feed (<i>mid.</i> feed) κατα-διώκω, pursue κατα-κλῶ (-α-), break off κατα-φρονῶ (-ε-), despise (<i>gen.</i>) κατ-ηγورῶ (-ε-), accuse (<i>gen.</i>) ὀμνῦμι, ὁμοῦμαι, ὥμοσα, ὁμώμοκα, swear (<i>by, acc.</i>)	παιδεύω, instruct, train πάρειμι, be present τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, ἔδραμον, δεδρά- μηκα, run ὑλακτῶ (-ε-), bark ὑπ-άγομαι, attract	ναύτης, sailor οἶκτος, pity ὄρος, τό, hill πληγῇ, blow πνεῦμα, τό, wind χειμών, -ῶνος, storm, winter ψάμμος, ἡ, sand
	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
	ἄκτῃ, shore βουκόλος, herdsman δικαιοσύνη, justice δικαστής, judge θήρᾱ, hunt θύμον, thyme κῆπος, garden κλέος, τό, renown κόμαρος, ἡ, arbutus κυνηγέτης, hunts- man κύων, κυνός, δ, ἡ, dog κωμήτης, villager λύγος, ἡ, withy, <i>agnus castus</i> λύκος, wolf (= <i>lypus</i>)	ἀγροῖκος, rustic Μυτιληναῖος, Myti- lenean περιττός, excessive, very great πονηρός, bad σαφής, -ές, clear σύντομος, -ον, brief χλωρός, green
		ADVERBS, ETC.
		ἢ . . . ἢ, either . . . or οὔδέ, neither, nor, not even ᾧδε, here, thus

A RUSTIC TRIAL

Δικαστῆν καθίζουσι Φιλητᾶν τὸν βουκόλον· πρεσ-
βύτατος γὰρ ἦν τῶν παρόντων καὶ κλέος εἶχεν ἐν
τοῖς κωμήταις δικαιοσύνης περιττῆς. πρῶτοι δὲ κατη-
γόρουν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι σαφῇ καὶ σύντομα. "Ἠλθομεν
εἰς τούτους τοὺς ἀγροὺς θηρᾶσαι ἐθέλοντες. τὴν μὲν
οὖν ναῦν λύγῳ χλωρᾷ δήσαντες, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκτῆς κατε-

λίπομεν· αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῶν κυνῶν θήραν ἐποιούμεθα. ἐν τούτῳ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν αἱ αἶγες τούτου κατελθούσαι, τὴν τε λύγον κατεσθίουσι, καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀπολύουσιν. ἀνθ' ὧν ἀξιούμεν ἄγειν τούτον πονηρὸν ὄντα βουκόλον, ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης νέμει τὰς αἶγας ὡς ναύτης."

τοσαῦτα οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι κατηγόρησαν. ὁ δὲ Δάφνις διέκειτο μὲν κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, Χλόην δ' ὀρών παρούσαν, πάντων κατεφρόνει, καὶ ὧδ' εἶπεν: "Ἐγὼ νέμω τὰς αἶγας καλῶς. οὐδέποτ' ἡτιάσατο κωμότης οὐδὲ εἷς, ὥς ἡ κῆπόν τινος αἶξ ἐμὴ κατεβοσκήσατο ἢ ἄμπελον βλαστάνουσαν κατέκλασεν· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶ κυνηγέται πονηροὶ καὶ κύνας ἔχουσι κακῶς πεπαιδευμένους, οἵτινες τρέχοντες καὶ ὑλακτοῦντες κατεδίωξαν αὐτὰς ἐκ τῶν ὀρῶν καὶ τῶν πεδίων ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν, ὥσπερ λύκοι. ἀλλ' ἀπέφαγον¹ τὴν λύγον· οὐ γὰρ εἶχον ἐν ψάμμῳ πόαν ἢ κόμαρον ἢ θύμον. ἀλλ' ἀπώλετο ἡ ναὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ τῆς θαλάττης. ταῦτα χειμῶνος, οὐκ αἰγῶν, ἔργα ἐστίν."

τούτοις ἐπεδάκρυσεν ὁ Δάφνις, καὶ εἰς οἶκτον ὑπηγάγετο τοὺς ἀγροικοὺς πολύν· ὥσθ' ὁ Φιλητᾶς ὁ δικαστὴς ὤμνυε Πᾶνα καὶ Νύμφας μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν Δάφνιν.

XX

Learn the Middle and Passive of the verbs in -μι.

The Grammar should then be revised from the tables at the end of the book, whilst the pieces in the accompanying Reader are being read day by day.

¹ See ἐσθίω.

READING LESSON—WINTER

Γίνεται δὲ χειμὼν Δαφνίδι καὶ Χλόῃ τοῦ πολέμου
 πικρότερος. ἐξαίφνης γὰρ περιπεσοῦσα χιὼν πολλή
 πάσας μὲν ἀπέκλησε τὰς ὁδοὺς, πάντας δὲ κατέκλησε
 τοὺς γεωργούς. λάβροι μὲν οἱ χεῖμαρροι κατέρρεον,
 ἐπεπήγει δὲ κρύσταλλος· τὰ δένδρα πλήρη ἦν χιόνος,
 ἡ γῆ πᾶσα ἀφανὴς ἦν πλὴν περὶ πηγὰς που καὶ
 ῥεύματα. οὐτ' ἀγέλην ἐς νομὴν ἤγεν οὐδεὶς, οὐτ'
 αὐτὸς προὔβαινε τῶν θυρῶν, ἀλλὰ πῦρ καύσαντες
 μέγα περὶ ὧδ' ἀλεκτρυόνων, οἱ μὲν λίνον ἔστρεφον,
 οἱ δ' αἰγῶν τρίχας ἔκρεκον, οἱ δὲ παγίδας ὀρνίθων
 ἡργάζοντο. τότε βοῶν ἐπὶ φάτναις φροντὶς ἦν ἄχυρον
 ἐσθιόντων, αἰγῶν καὶ προβάτων ἐν τοῖς σηκοῖς φυλ-
 λαδας, ὑῶν ἐν τοῖς συφείοις βαλάνους. τῇ δὲ Χλόῃ
 αἰὲρ συνῆν ἡ μήτηρ, ἔριά τε ξάλνειν διδάσκουσα καὶ
 ἀτράκτους στρέφειν.

COMPENDIUM OF GRAMMAR

THE ARTICLE

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	A.	τόν	τήν	τό
	G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Dual	N.A.	τώ	for all genders	
	G.D.	τοῖν		
Plur.	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	A.	τούς	τάς	τά
	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

FIRST OR α-DECLENSION

(1) *Feminines*

<i>stem</i>	<i>φιλιά, 'friendship'</i>	<i>χωρά, 'land'</i>	<i>τιμά, 'honour'</i>	<i>γλωττα, 'tongue'</i>
Sing.	N.V. <i>φιλιά</i>	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>τιμή</i>	<i>γλωττᾱ</i>
	A. <i>φιλίᾱν</i>	<i>χώρᾱν</i>	<i>τιμῆν</i>	<i>γλωττᾱν</i>
	G. <i>φιλιάς</i>	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>τιμῆς</i>	<i>γλωττης</i>
	D. <i>φιλίᾳ</i>	<i>χώρῃ</i>	<i>τιμῇ</i>	<i>γλώττῃ</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>φιλιά</i>	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>τιμά</i>	<i>γλώττᾱ</i>
	G.D. <i>φιλίαιν</i>	<i>χώραιν</i>	<i>τιμαῖν</i>	<i>γλώτταιν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>φιλίαι</i>	<i>χώραι</i>	<i>τιμαί</i>	<i>γλώτται</i>
	A. <i>φιλιάς</i>	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>τιμάς</i>	<i>γλώττᾱς</i>
	G. <i>φιλίων</i>	<i>χωρῶν</i>	<i>τιμῶν</i>	<i>γλωττῶν</i>
	D. <i>φιλίαις</i>	<i>χώραις</i>	<i>τιμαῖς</i>	<i>γλώτταις</i>

(2) *Masculines*

<i>stem</i>		<i>νεανιά</i> , m. 'youth'	<i>πολίτα</i> , m. 'citizen'	<i>Χαρμίδη</i>
Sing.	N.	νεανιάς	πολίτης	Χαρμίδης
	V.	νεανιά	πολίτα	Χαρμίδη
	A.	νεανιάν	πολίτην	Χαρμίδην
	G.	νεανίου	πολίτου	Χαρμίδου
	D.	νεανία	πολίτη	Χαρμίδη
Dual	N.V.A.	νεανιά	πολίτᾱ	Dual and plural, if wanted, like the others.
	G.D.	νεανίαιν	πολίταιν	
Plur.	N.V.	νεανίαι	πολίται	
	A.	νεανιάς	πολίτᾱς	
	G.	νεανιῶν	πολιτῶν	
	D.	νεανίαῖς	πολίταις	

SECOND OR o-DECLENSION

<i>stem</i>		<i>νομο</i> , m. 'law'	<i>δωρο</i> , n. 'gift'
Sing.	N.	νόμος	δῶρον
	V.	νόμῃ	δῶρον
	A.	νόμον	δῶρον
	G.	νόμου	δῶρου
	D.	νόμῳ	δῶρι
Dual	N.V.A.	νόμῳ	δῶρῳ
	G.D.	νόμοιν	δῶροιν
Plur.	N.V.	νόμοι	δῶρα
	A.	νόμους	δῶρα
	G.	νόμων	δῶρων
	D.	νόμοις	δῶροις

Contracted Nouns

<i>stem</i>		<i>νοο</i> , 'mind'		<i>ὀστέο</i> , 'bone'	
Sing.	N.	νόος	νοῦς	ὀστέον	ὀστούν
	V.	νόε	νοῦ	ὀστέον	ὀστούν
	A.	νόον	νοῦν	ὀστέον	ὀστούν
	G.	νόου	νοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
	D.	νόῳ	νόῳ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστώ
Dual	N.V.A.	νώ	νώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
	G.D.	νόοιν	νοῖν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	νόοι	νοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
	A.	νόους	νοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
	G.	νόων	νῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστών
	D.	νόοις	νοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς

<i>stem</i>		<i>καλω</i> , 'cable'	<i>ἀνωγεω</i> , 'upper room'
Sing.	N.V.	κάλως	ἀνώγεων
	A.	κάλων	ἀνώγεων
	G.	κάλω	ἀνώγεω
	D.	κάλῳ	ἀνώγεῳ
Dual	N.V.A.	κάλῳ	ἀνώγεω
	G.D.	κάλῳν	ἀνώγεῳν
Plur.	N.V.	κάλῳ	ἀνώγεω
	A.	κάλως	ἀνώγεω
	G.	κάλων	ἀνώγεων
	D.	κάλῳς	ἀνώγεῳς

THIRD DECLENSION

Table of Endings

		<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	s or lengthened stem	No ending
	V.	As nom., or stem with- out strengthening	No ending
	A.	a in consonant stems ν in vowel stems	No ending
	G.	ος	ος
	D.	ι	ι
Dual	N.V.A.	ε	ε
	G.D.	οιν	οιν
Plur.	N.V.	ες	α
	A.	ας	α
	G.	ων	ων
	D.	σι(ν)	σι(ν)

Vowel Stems

<i>stem</i>		πολι, 'city'	πηχυ, 'forearm'	ιχθυ, 'fish'
Sing.	N.	ἡ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυς	ὁ ἰχθύς
	V.	πόλι	πῆχυ	ἰχθύ, ἰχθύς
	A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν
	G.	πόλεως	πήχεως	ἰχθύος
	D.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύι
Dual	N.V.A.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύε
	G.D.	πολείων	πηχέων	ἰχθύων
Plur.	N.V.	πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύες
	A.	πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύς
	G.	πόλεων	πήχεων	ἰχθύων
	D.	πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	ἰχθύσι(ν)

Neuters

<i>stem</i>	δακρυ, 'tear'	ἀστυ, 'city'
Sing. N.V.A.	τὸ δάκρυ	τὸ ἄστυ
G.	δάκρυος	ἄστυος
D.	δάκρυϊ	ἄστυϊ (ε-ι)
Dual N.V.A.	δάκρυε	ἄστυε (ε-ε)
G.D.	δακρύοιν	ἄστέοιν
Plur. N.V.A.	δάκρυα	ἄστυ (ε-α)
G.	δακρύων	ἄστυων
D.	δάκρυσι(ν)	ἄστυσι(ν)

Diphthongal Stems

<i>stem</i>	βασιλευ, 'king'	βου, 'ox'	γραι, 'old woman'
Sing. N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς	ἡ γραιῦς
V.	βασιλεῦ	βοῦ	γραιῦ
A.	βασιλέᾱ	βοῦν	γραιῦν
G.	βασιλέως	βοός	γραιός
D.	βασιλεῖ	βοῖ	γραιῖ
Dual N.V.A.	βασιλεῖ	βόε	γραιε
G.D.	βασιλέοιν	βοοῖν	γραιοῖν
Plur. N.V.	βασιλῆς	βόες	γραιε
A.	βασιλέᾱς	βοῦς	γραιῦς
G.	βασιλέων	βοῶν	γραιῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	βουσί(ν)	γρανσί(ν)

Consonantal Stems—(1) Gutturals

<i>stem</i>	φυλάκ, 'guard'	αἶγ, 'goat'	ὄνυχ, 'nail'
Sing. N.V.	ὁ φύλαξ	ὁ, ἡ αἶξ	ὁ ὄνυξ
A.	φύλακα	αἶγα	ὄνυχα
G.	φύλακος	αἶγός	ὄνυχος
D.	φύλακι	αἶγί	ὄνυχι
Dual N.V.A.	φύλακε	αἶγε	ὄνυχε
G.D.	φυλάκοιν	αἶγοῖν	ὄνυχον
Plur. N.V.	φύλακες	αἶγες	ὄνυχες
A.	φύλακας	αἶγας	ὄνυχας
G.	φυλάκων	αἶγῶν	ὄνυχων
D.	φύλαξι(ν)	αἶξι(ν)	ὄνυξι(ν)

(2) *Dentals*

<i>stem</i>		θηρ, 'serf'	φυγαδ, 'fugitive'	σωματ, 'body'
Sing.	N.V.	ὁ θής	ὁ, ἡ φυγᾶς	τὸ σῶμα
	A.	θήτα	φυγάδα	σῶμα
	G.	θητός	φυγάδος	σώματος
	D.	θητί	φυγάδι	σώματι
Dual	N.V.A.	θήτε	φυγάδε	σώματε
	G.D.	θητοῖν	φυγάδوين	σώματων
Plur.	N.V.	θήτες	φυγάδες	σώματα
	A.	θήτας	φυγάδας	σώματα
	G.	θητῶν	φυγάδων	σώμάτων
	D.	θησί(ν)	φυγάσι(ν)	σώμασι(ν)

Stems in -ντ

<i>stem</i>		γίγαντ, m. 'giant'	λέοντ, m. 'lion'	όδοντ, m. 'tooth'
Sing.	N.	γίγᾱς	λέων	όδους
	V.	(γίγαν)	(λέον)	όδους
	A.	γίγαντα	λέοντα	όδόντα
	G.	γίγαντος	λέοντος	όδόντος
	D.	γίγαντι	λέοντι	όδόντι
Dual	N.V.A.	γίγαντε	λέοντε	όδόντε
	G.D.	γιγάντων	λεόντων	όδόντων
Plur.	N.V.	γίγαντες	λέοντες	όδόντες
	A.	γίγαντας	λέοντας	όδόντας
	G.	γιγάντων	λεόντων	όδόντων
	D.	γίγᾱσι(ν)	λέονσι(ν)	όδουσι(ν)

Stems in Labials

<i>stem</i>		γυπ, m. 'vulture'	
Sing.	N.V.	γύψ	Dual γύπε { Plur. γύπες
	A.	γύπα	
	G.	γυπός	
	D.	γυπί	
			γύπας
			γυπῶν
			γυψί

Stems in Liquids

	<i>stem</i>	ἅλ, m. 'salt'	θηρ, m. 'wild beast'	ρήτορ, m. 'orator'	πατερ, m. 'father'
Sing.	N.	ἅλς	θήρ	ρήτωρ	πατήρ
	V.	ἅλς	θήρ	ρήτορ	πάτερ
	A.	ἅλα	θήρα	ρήτορα	πατέρα
	G.	ἅλός	θηρός	ρήτορος	πατρός
	D.	ἅλί	θηρί	ρήτορι	πατρί
Du.	N.V.A.	ἅλε	θήρε	ρήτορε	πατέρε
	G.D.	ἅλοῖν	θηροῖν	ρήτόροι	πατέροι
Plur.	N.V.	ἅλες	θήρες	ρήτορες	πατέρες
	A.	ἅλας	θήρας	ρήτορας	πατέρας
	G.	ἅλῶν	θηρῶν	ρήτόρων	πατέρων
	D.	ἅλοισι(ν)	θηρσί(ν)	ρήτορσι(ν)	πατράσι(ν)

Stems in -ν

	<i>stem</i>	Ἑλλην, m. 'Greek'	λιμεν, m. 'harbour'	ἡγεμον, m. 'leader'	δελφῖν, m. 'dolphin'
Sing.	N.V.	Ἑλλην	λιμήν	ἡγεμών	δελφίς
	A.	Ἑλληνα	λιμένα	ἡγεμόνα	δελφίνα
	G.	Ἑλληνος	λιμένος	ἡγεμόνος	δελφῖνος
	D.	Ἑλληνι	λιμένι	ἡγεμόνι	δελφῖνι
Du.	N.V.A.	Ἑλληνε	λιμένε	ἡγεμόνε	δελφῖνε
	G.V.	Ἑλλήνοιν	λιμένοιν	ἡγεμόνοιν	δελφῖνοιν
Plur.	N.V.	Ἑλληνες	λιμένες	ἡγεμόνες	δελφῖνες
	A.	Ἑλληνας	λιμένας	ἡγεμόνας	δελφῖνας
	G.	Ἑλλήνων	λιμένων	ἡγεμόνων	δελφῖνων
	D.	Ἑλλησιν(ν)	λιμέσιν(ν)	ἡγεμόσιν(ν)	δελφῖσιν(ν)

Stems in -es

<i>stem</i> γenes, n. 'race,' 'family'		Δημοσθενες, m. 'Demosthenes'
Sing.	N. γένος	Δημοσθένης
	V. γένος	Δημόσθενες
	A. γένος	Δημοσθένη, -νην
	G. γένους (ε-ος)	Δημοσθένους
	D. γένει (ε-ϊ)	Δημοσθέnei
Dual	N.V.A. γένει (ε-ε)	Περικλεes, 'Pericles'
	G.D. γενοῖν (ε-οιν)	
Plur.	N.V. γένη (ε-α)	Sing. N. Περικλῆς
	A. γένη (ε-α)	V. Περικλείς
	G. γενῶν (ε-ων)	A. Περικλέα
	D. γένεσι(ν)	G. Περικλέους
		D. Περικλεῖ

Some Common Irregular Stems

<i>stem</i> υῖο, υἱε, 'son'			ναυ, f. 'ship'
Sing.	N. υῖός	Ζεύς	ναῦς
	V. υἱέ	Ζεῦ	ναῦ
	A. υῖόν	Δία	ναῦν
	G. υἱοῦ, υἱέος	Διός	νεώς
	D. υἱῷ, υἱεῖ	Διῖ	νηί
Dual	N.V.A. υἱεῖ		νηε
	G.D. υἱέοιν		νεοῖν
Plur.	N.V. υἱοί, υἱεῖς		νηες
	A. υἱούς, υἱεῖς		ναῦς
	G. υἱῶν, υἱέων		νεῶν
	D. υἱοῖς, υἱέσι(ν)		ναυσί(ν)

<i>stem</i>	<i>γυναικ</i> , 'woman'	<i>ὠτ</i> , 'ear'	<i>ποδ</i> , 'foot'	<i>γονατ</i> , 'knee'
Sing.	N. <i>γυνή</i>	<i>οὖς</i>	<i>πούς</i>	<i>γόνυ</i>
	V. <i>γύναι</i>	<i>οὖς</i>	<i>πούς</i>	<i>γόνυ</i>
	A. <i>γυναῖκα</i>	<i>οὖς</i>	<i>πόδα</i>	<i>γόνυ</i>
	G. <i>γυναικός</i>	<i>ὠτός</i>	<i>ποδός</i>	<i>γόνατος</i>
	D. <i>γυναικί</i>	<i>ὠτί</i>	<i>ποδί</i>	<i>γόνατι</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>γυναῖκε</i>	<i>ὦτε</i>	<i>πόδε</i>	<i>γόνατε</i>
	G.D. <i>γυναικοῖν</i>	<i>ὦτοιν</i>	<i>ποδοῖν</i>	<i>γονάτοιν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>γυναῖκες</i>	<i>ὦτα</i>	<i>πόδες</i>	<i>γόνατα</i>
	A. <i>γυναῖκας</i>	<i>ὦτα</i>	<i>πόδας</i>	<i>γόνατα</i>
	G. <i>γυναικῶν</i>	<i>ὥτων</i>	<i>ποδῶν</i>	<i>γονάτων</i>
	D. <i>γυναιξί(ν)</i>	<i>ὥσί(ν)</i>	<i>ποσί(ν)</i>	<i>γόνασι(ν)</i>

<i>stem</i>	<i>πυρ</i> , 'fire'	<i>ὔδατ</i> , 'water'	<i>χερ</i> , 'hand'	<i>ἀνερ</i> , m. 'man'
Sing.	N. <i>πῦρ</i>	<i>ὔδωρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>	<i>ἀνήρ</i>
	V. <i>πῦρ</i>	<i>ὔδωρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>	<i>ἄνερ</i>
	A. <i>πῦρ</i>	<i>ὔδωρ</i>	<i>χεῖρα</i>	<i>ἄνδρα</i>
	G. <i>πυρός</i>	<i>ὔδατος</i>	<i>χειρός</i>	<i>ἀνδρός</i>
	D. <i>πυρί</i>	<i>ὔδατι</i>	<i>χειρί</i>	<i>ἀνδρί</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>χεῖρε</i>	<i>ἄνδρε</i>
	G.D. <i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>χεροῖν</i>	<i>ἀνδροῖν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>πυρά</i>	<i>ὔδατα</i>	<i>χεῖρες</i>	<i>ἄνδρες</i>
	A. <i>πυρά</i>	<i>ὔδατα</i>	<i>χεῖρας</i>	<i>ἄνδρας</i>
	G. <i>πυρῶν</i>	<i>ὑδάτων</i>	<i>χειρῶν</i>	<i>ἀνδρῶν</i>
	D. <i>πυροῖς</i>	<i>ὔδασι(ν)</i>	<i>χερσί(ν)</i>	<i>ἀνδράσι(ν)</i>

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS
WITH THREE ENDINGS

καλός, 'beautiful'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
	V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A.	κάλόν	καλήν	καλόν
	G.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
	D.	καλῶ	καλῇ	καλῶ
Dual	N.V.A.	καλώ	καλά	καλώ
	G.D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A.	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
	G.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

δίκαιος, 'just'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	δίκαιος	δικαίᾱ	δίκαιον
	V.	δίκαιε	δικαίᾱ	δίκαιον
	A.	δίκαιον	δικαῖαν	δίκαιον
	G.	δικαίου	δικαῖας	δικαίου
	D.	δικαίῳ	δικαίᾳ	δικαίῳ

Dual and Plural like καλός.

Contracted stems

ἀπλοῦς, 'simple'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλοῦν
	A.	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλῇν	ἀπλοῦν
	G.	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
	D.	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῶ
Dual	N.V.A.	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾱ	ἀπλῶ
	G.D.	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾱ
	A.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλᾱς	ἀπλᾱ
	G.	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
	D.	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς

ἄργυρος, 'of silver'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυρά	ἄργυροῦν
	A.	ἄργυροῦν	ἄργυράν	ἄργυροῦν
	G.	ἄργυροῦ	ἄργυράς	ἄργυροῦ
	D.	ἄργυρῷ	ἄργυρῇ	ἄργυρῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	ἄργυρῶ	ἄργυρά	ἄργυρῶ
	G.D.	ἄργυροῖν	ἄργυράιν	ἄργυροῖν
Plur.	N.V.	ἄργυροὶ	ἄργυραὶ	ἄργυρά
	A.	ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυράς	ἄργυρά
	G.	ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρῶν
	D.	ἄργυροῖς	ἄργυραῖς	ἄργυροῖς

Stems in -v, feminine -a

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	<i>stem</i>	ἡδv	ἡδεia	ἡδv, 'sweet'
Sing.	N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεία	ἡδύ
	A.	ἡδύν	ἡδείαν	ἡδύ
	G.	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέος
	D.	ἡδεῖ (ε-ι)	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖ (ε-ι)
Dual	N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖα	ἡδέε
	G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	ἡδεῖς (ε-ες)	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
	A.	ἡδεῖς (ε-ας)	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέα
	G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
	D.	ἡδέου(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέου(ν)

Stems in -ν

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	<i>stem</i>	μέλαν	μελαινα	μελαν, 'black'
Sing.	N.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	A.	μέλانا	μέλαιναι	μέλαν
	G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλαν-ος
	D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλαν-ι
Dual	N.V.A.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
	G.D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίνοι	μελάνοιν
Plur.	N.V.	μέλανε	μέλαιναι	μέλانا
	A.	μέλανάς	μελαίνας	μέλانا
	G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
	D.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίνας	μέλασι(ν)

μέγας, 'great'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
	A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
	G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
	D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Dual	N.V.A.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλα	μεγάλῳ
	G.D.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλοι
Plur.	N.V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
	A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
	G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
	D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις

πολύς, 'much'

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῶ	πολλῇ	πολλῶ

No dual in use.

Plur. N.V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

Stems in -οντ, with Feminines in First Declension

	<i>stem</i>	<i>οντ, 'being'</i>		
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ὄν	οὔσα	ὄν
	A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν
	G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος
	D.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι
Dual	N.V.A.	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε
	G.D.	ὄντοιν	οὔσαιν	ὄντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα
	A.	ὄντας	οὔσας	ὄντα
	G.	ὄντων	οὔσων	ὄντων
	D.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν)

So λύων (*pres.*), λαβών (*strong aor.*), ἐκών (*adj.* 'willing'),
 διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν 'giving.'

*Contracted Stems**α-Stems*

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
A.	τιμῶντα	τιμῶσαν	τιμῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμῶσαις	τιμῶσι(ν)

ε-Stems

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	ποιῶν	ποιούσα	ποιῶν
A.	ποιῶντα	ποιούσαν	ποιῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	ποιῶσι(ν)	ποιούσαις	ποιῶσι(ν)

ο-Stems

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	δηλῶν	δηλούσα	δηλῶν
A.	δηλῶντα	δηλούσαν	δηλῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	δηλῶσι(ν)	δηλούσαις	δηλῶσι(ν)

Stems in -εντ

(aor. part. pass.)

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>stem</i>	λυθεντ	λυθεισα	λυθεντ
Sing. N.V.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
A.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
G.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
Dual N.V.A.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε
G.D.	λυθέντων	λυθείσαιν	λυθέντων
Plur. N.V.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
A.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα
G.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
D.	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)

Stems in -νντ

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	<i>stem</i>	δεικνντ	δεικνσα	δεικνντ
Sing.	N.V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
	A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
	G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύση	δεικνύντι
Dual	N.V.A.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
	G.D.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
	A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
	G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
	D.	δεικνύσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι(ν)

Stems in -αντ

(aor. part. act.)

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	<i>stem</i>	λυσαντ	λυσασα	λυσαντ
Sing.	N.V.	λύσας	λύσᾱσα	λύσαν
	A.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λύσαν
	G.	λύσαντος	λυσᾶσης	λύσαντος
	D.	λύσαντι	λυσᾶση	λύσαντι
Dual	N.V.A.	λύσαντε	λυσᾶσᾱ	λύσαντε
	G.D.	λυσάντοιν	λυσᾶσαιν	λυσάντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
	A.	λύσαντας	λυσᾶσας	λύσαντα
	G.	λυσάντων	λυσᾶσῶν	λυσάντων
	D.	λύσᾱσι(ν)	λυσᾶσαις	λύσᾱσι(ν)

So all Participles ending in -as, as ἰστάς, βας, and πᾶς 'all' (with ἅπας, σῦμπας, πρόπας).

Stems in -οτ

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>stem</i>		λελυκοτ	λελυκνια	λελυκοτ
Sing.	N.V.	λελυκώς	λελυκνῖα	λελυκός
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκνῖαν	λελυκός
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκνῖας	λελυκότος
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκνῖᾱ	λελυκότι
Dual	N.V.A.	λελυκότε	λελυκνῖᾱ	λελυκότε
	G.D.	λελυκότοιιν	λελυκνῖαιιν	λελυκότοιιν
Plur.	N.V.	λελυκότες	λελυκνῖαι	λελυκότα
	A.	λελυκότας	λελυκνῖας	λελυκότα
	G.	λελυκότων	λελυκνῖῶν	λελυκότων
	D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκνῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

So all perfect participles active.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS

Stems in -ς

<i>stem</i>		<i>eὐγενες, 'well-born'</i>	
		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	εὐγενής	εὐγενές
	V.	εὐγενές	εὐγενές
	A.	εὐγενῇ	εὐγενές
	G.	εὐγενοῦς	
	D.	εὐγενεῖ	
Dual	N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖ	
	G.D.	εὐγενοῖιν	
Plur.	N.V.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ
	A.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ
	G.	εὐγενῶν	
	D.	εὐγενέσι	

Stems in -ν

<i>stem</i>		σωφρον, 'temperate'	
		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	σώφρων	σῶφρον
	V.	σῶφρον	σῶφρον
	A.	σώφρονα	σῶφρον
	G.	σώφρονος	
	D.	σώφρονι	
Dual	N.V.A.	σώφρονε	
	G.D.	σωφρόνοιιν	
Plur.	N.V.	σώφρονες	σώφρονα
	A.	σώφρονας	σώφρονα
	G.	σωφρόνων	
	D.	σώφροσι	

Comparatives

<i>stem</i>		μειζον, 'greater'	
		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	μείζων	μείζον
	A.	μείζονα or μείζω	μείζον
	G.	μείζονος	
	D.	μείζονι	
Dual	N.V.A.	μείζονε	
	G.D.	μειζόνουιν	
Plur.	N.V.	μείζονες or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω
	A.	μείζονας or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω
	G.	μειζόνων	
	D.	μείζουσι(ν)	

Vowel Stems

stem		εὐνοο		ιλεω	
		M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	εὐνοῦς	εὐνοῦν	ἱλεῶς	ἱλεῶν
	A.		εὐνοῦν		ἱλεῶν
	G.		εὐνοῦ		ἱλεῶ
	D.		εὐνω		ἱλεῶ
Dual	N.V.A.		εὐνω		ἱλεῶ
	G.D.		εὐνοιν		ἱλεῶν
Plur.	N.V.	εὐνοί	εὐνοα	ἱλεῶ	ἱλεα
	A.	εὐνοῦς	εὐνοα	ἱλεῶς	ἱλεα
	G.		εὐνων		ἱλεων
	D.		εὐνοῖς		ἱλεῶς

N.B.—Compound adjectives in -ος, with a few exceptions, have two terminations only; and so have a few which are not compounds.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. Add to the stem -τερος for comparative, -τατος for superlative. o-stems lengthen the vowel to -ω, if the preceding syllable be light (i.e. the vowel short by nature and followed by one consonant).

μικρός, small	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
σοφός, wise	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος
πρεσβύς, old	πρεσβύτερος	πρεσβύτατος
ἀληθής, true	ἀληθέστερος	ἀληθέστατος

2. Stems in -ον, with a few others, add -εστερος, -εστατος.

εὐφρων, kindly	εὐφρονέστερος	εὐφρονέστατος
εὐνους, kindly	εὐνούστερος	εὐνούστατος
	(for εὐνοεστερος	εὐνοεστατος)

3. Drop the final stem-vowel, and add -ιων, -ιστος.

ἡδύς, sweet	ἡδίων	ἡδιστος
μέγας, great	μείζων (for μεγαίων)	μέγιστος
ταχύς, swift	θάττων (for ταχιών)	τάχιστος

Irregular Comparison

αἰσχρός, ugly	αἰσχίων	αἰσχιστος
ἐχθρός, hateful	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιστος
κακός, bad	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χειρών	χείριστος
καλός, beautiful	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
ὀλίγος, little	ῥῆττων	ὀλίγιστος
few	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, much	πλείων, πλέων	πλείστος
ῥάδιος, easy	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος
φίλος, dear	φίλτερος	φίλτατος

ADVERBS

Adverbs may be formed from adjectives by substituting -ως for the last syllable of the genitive singular masculine :—

	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
σοφός	σοφοῦ	σοφῶς
σώφρων	σώφρονος	σωφρόνως
μέγας	μεγάλου	μεγάλως

For comparison, use the singular comparative and the plural superlative neuter :—

σοφῶς	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
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But adverbs in -ω keep -ω : ἄνω, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω.

Irregular Adverbs

μάλα, much	μᾶλλον	μέλιστα
εὖ, well	ἄμεινον	ἄριστα

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		First Person, 'I'	Second Person, 'thou'	Third Person, 'he,' etc.		
				M.	F.	N.
S.	N.(V.)	ἐγώ	σύ	—	—	—
	A.	ἐμέ, με	σέ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
	G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	D.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
D. N.(V.)	A.	νῶ	σφώ	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
	G.D.	νῶν	σφῶν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν
P.	N.(V.)	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	—	—	—
	A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
	G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
	D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The nominative of the third person, when necessary, is generally supplied by ὁ μέν or ὁ δέ.

REFLEXIVES

		Sing.	Plur.
1st Pers.			
S. Myself	{	A. ἐμαυτόν -ήν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς -άς
P. Ourselves	{	G. ἐμαντοῦ -ῆς	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
	{	D. ἐμαντῷ -ῇ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
2nd Pers.			
S. Thyself	{	A. σεαυτόν -ήν	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς -άς
P. Yourselves	{	G. σεαντοῦ -ῆς	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
	{	D. σεαντῷ -ῇ	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
3rd Pers.			
S. Himself, etc.	{	A. ἐαυτόν -ήν -ό	ἐαυτούς -άς -ά
P. Themselves	{	G. ἐαυτοῦ -ῆς -οῦ	ἐαυτῶν -ῶν -ῶν
	{	D. ἐαυτῷ -ῇ -ῷ	ἐαυτοῖς -αῖς -οῖς
			OR σφᾶς αὐτούς
			σφῶν αὐτῶν
			σφισὶν αὐτοῖς

DEMONSTRATIVES

οὗτος, 'this'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	A.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual	N.A.	τούτω	all genders	
	G.D.	τούτοιιν		
Plur.	N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
	G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

ὅδε, 'this' (here)

Declined like the article (ὁ, ἡ, τό) with the suffix δε.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
	A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
	G.	τοῦδε	τῇσδε	τοῦδε
	D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Dual	N.A.	τώδε	all genders	
	G.D.	τοίνδε		
Plur.	N.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
	A.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
	G.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
	D.	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ἐκεῖνος, 'that' (yonder) = Latin *ille*

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
	A.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
	G.	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκεῖνου
	D.	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Dual	N.A.	ἐκείνω	all genders	
	G.D.	ἐκείνοιν		
Plur.	N.	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
	A.	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα
	G.	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
	D.	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις

ὁ αὐτός, 'the same'

S. N.	ὁ αὐτός = αὐτός	ἡ αὐτή = αὐτή	τὸ αὐτό = ταὐτό†
A.	τὸν αὐτόν	τὴν αὐτήν	τὸ αὐτό = ταὐτό†
G.	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταυτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταυτοῦ
D.	τῷ αὐτῷ = ταυτῷ	τῇ αὐτῇ = ταυτῇ	τῷ αὐτῷ = ταυτῷ
P. N.	οἱ αὐτοί = αὐτοί	αἱ αὐταί = αὐταί	τὰ αὐτά = ταυτά
A.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	τὰ αὐτά = ταυτά
G.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς

† Or ταυτόν.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

ὅς, 'who,' 'which'

Sing.	N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ
	G.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
	D.	ὃῖ	ἥ	ὃῖ
Dual	N.A.	ὃῖ	all genders	
	G.D.	οἷν		
Plur.	N.	οἳ	αἳ	ἃ
	A.	οὓς	ἅς	ἃ
	G.	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν
	D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

INTERROGATIVE				INDEFINITE			
		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	
Sing.	N.	τίς	τί		τις	τι	
	A.	τίνα	τί		τινά	τι	
	G.	τίνος or τοῦ			τινός or του		
	D.	τίνι or τῷ			τινί or τῷ		
Dual	N.A.	τίνε			τινέ		
	G.D.	τίνοι			τινοῖν		
Plur.	N.	τίνες	τίνα		τινές	τινά (or ἅττα)	
	A.	τίνας	τίνα		τινάς	τινά (or ἅττα)	
	G.	τίνων			τινῶν		
	D.	τίσι(ν)			τισί(ν)		

INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
	A.	ὅτινα	ἥτινα	ὅ τι
	G.	(οὗτινος) ὅτου	ἥστινος	(οὗτινος) ὅτου
	D.	(ὧτινι) ὅτῳ	ἥτινι	(ὧτινι) ὅτῳ
Dual	N.A.	ὅτινε	all genders	
	G.D.	ὅτοι		
Plur.	N.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅττα
	A.	οὗστίνας	αἵστίνας	ἅττα
	G.	(ὧντινων) ὅτων	all genders	
	D.	(οἷστίσι(ν)) ὅτοις		

Reciprocal.—The Reciprocal Pronoun ἀλλήλω, ‘one another,’ or ‘each other.’

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Dual	A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω
	G.D.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοιν
Plur.	A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλληλα
	G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Relative and Indirect Inter.</i>	<i>Demonstrative</i>
τίς; ‘who?’ <i>quis?</i>	τις, ‘some one,’ ‘any’: <i>quis.</i>	ὅς, ὅστις, ‘who’: <i>qui.</i>	ὅδε, οὗτος, ‘this’: <i>hic.</i>
πότερος; ‘which of two?’ <i>uter?</i>	ποτερός, ‘one of two’: <i>alteruter.</i>	ὁπότερος, ‘which of two’: <i>uter.</i>	ἕτερος, ‘the one or other’: <i>alter.</i>
ποῖος; ‘of what kind?’ <i>qualis?</i>	ποιός, ‘of somekind.’	οἷος, ὁποῖος, ‘of which kind,’ ‘as’: <i>qualis.</i>	τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιούτος, ‘such,’ ‘of such a kind’: <i>talis.</i>
πόσος; ‘how great?’ <i>quantus?</i> <i>pl.</i> ‘how many?’ <i>quot?</i>	ποσό;, ‘of some size.’	ὅσος, ὁπόσος, ‘how great,’ ‘as’: <i>quantus.</i>	τόσος, τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος, ‘so great’: <i>tantus, tot.</i>

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Relative and Indirect Inter.</i>	<i>Demonstrative</i>
ποῦ; 'where?' <i>ubi?</i>	που, 'some- where': <i>alicubi.</i>	οὗ, ὅπου, 'where': <i>ubi.</i>	ἐνθάδε, 'here.' ἐκεῖ ἐνταῦθα } 'there.'
ποῖ; 'whither?'	ποῖ, 'some whither,' 'to some place.'	οἷ, ὅποι, 'whither.'	δεῦρο, 'hither.' ἐκεῖσε ἐνταυθοῖ } 'thither.'
πόθεν; 'whence?' <i>unde?</i>	ποθέν, 'from s o m e place': <i>ali- cunde.</i>	ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, 'whence': <i>unde.</i>	ἐνθενδε, 'hence.' ἐκεῖθεν } 'thence': ἐντεῦθεν } <i>hinc, inde.</i>
πῶς; 'how?'	πῶς, 'some- how,' 'in some way.'	ὡς, ὅπως, 'in which way,' 'as.'	ὥδε, οὕτως, 'thus.'
πότε; 'when?'	ποτέ, 'once,' 'at some time.'	ὅτε, ὁπότε, 'when.'	τότε, 'then.'
πῇ; 'how?' 'in what way?'	πῇ, 'in some way.'	ᾗ, ὅπῃ, 'in w h i c h way,' 'as.'	τῇδε, ταύτῃ, 'in this way,' 'thus.'
πηνίκα; 'at what time?'		ἡνίκα, ὁπ- νίκα, 'at w h i c h t i m e,' 'when.'	τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, 'at that time.'

NUMERALS

	<i>Cardinals</i>	<i>Ordinals</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
1	εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἅπαξ
2	δύο	δεύτερος	δῖς
3	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	τέτταρες, -α	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	ἐννέα	ἐνατος	ἐνάκις
10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	δωδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	τρεις καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
14	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαιδεκάκις
15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαιδεκάκις
17	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδομος καὶ δέκατος	ἐπτακαιδεκάκις
18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
19	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐνατος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαιδεκάκις
20	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	τριᾶκοντα	τριᾶκοστός	τριᾶκοντάκις
40	τετταράκοντα	τετταράκοστός	τετταράκοντάκις
50	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ἐκατόν	ἐκατοστός	ἐκατοντάκις
200	διᾱκόσιοι, -αι, -α	διᾱκοσιοστός	διᾱκοσιάκις
300	τριᾱκόσιοι	τριᾱκοσιοστός	τριᾱκοσιάκις
400	τετράκόσιοι	τετράκοσιοστός	τετράκοσιάκις
500	πεντᾱκόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις
600	ἑξᾱκόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700	ἐπτάκόσιοι	ἐπτακοσιοστός	ἐπτακοσιάκις
800	ὀκτᾱκόσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις

	Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
900	ἐνἄκόσιοι	ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιᾶκίς
1,000	χίλιοι	χίλιοστός	χιλιάκίς
2,000	δισχίλιοι	δισχίλιοστός	δισχιλιάκίς
10,000	μύριοι	μῦριοστός	μυριάκίς
20,000	δισμύριοι	δισμῦριοστός	δισμυριάκίς

The Cardinals from *one* to *four* are declined, and from 200 upwards.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
A.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἓν
G.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί

δύο, 'two'

N.A. δύο

G.D. δυοῖν

τρεις, 'three'

	M.F.	N.
N.	τρεις	τρία
A.	τρεις	τρία
G.	τριῶν	
D.	τρισί (ν)	

τέτταρες, 'four'

M.F.	N.
τέτταρες	τέτταρα
τέτταρας	τέτταρα
	τεττάρων
	τεττάρσι (ν)

The interrogative of the Ordinals is πόστος, -η, -ον = *quotus*?

TENSE.	Num. Pers.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
PRESENT	S. 1.	λύ-ω	ἔ-λυ-ον	λύ-ε λύ-έτω λύ-ετον λύ-έτων
	2.	λύ-εις	ἔ-λυ-ες	
	3.	λύ-ει	ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)	
IMPERFECT	D. 2.	λύ-ετον	ἔ-λυ-ετον	λύ-έτην λύ-έτων
	3.	λύ-ετον	ἔ-λυ-έτην	
Stem λύ.	P. 1.	λύ-ομεν	ἔ-λυ-ομεν	λύ-ετε λύ-όντων
	2.	λύ-ετε	ἔ-λυ-ετε	
	3.	λύ-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λυ-ον	
FUTURE	S. 1.	λύ-σω		
	2.	λύ-σεις		
	3.	λύ-σει		
	D. 2.	λύ-σετον		
	3.	λύ-σετον		
	P. 1.	λύ-σομεν		
Stem λύσ.	2.	λύ-σετε		
	3.	λύ-σουσι(ν)		
WEAK AORIST	S. 1.		ἔ-λυ-σα	λύ-σον λύ-σάτω λύ-σατον λύ-σάτων
	2.		ἔ-λυ-σας	
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σε(ν)	
	D. 2.		ἔ-λυ-σατον	
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σάτην	
	P. 1.		ἔ-λυ-σαμεν	
Stem λύσα.	2.		ἔ-λυ-σατε	λύ-σατε λύ-σάντων
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σαν	
		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
WEAK PERF.	S. 1.	λέ-λυ-κα	ἔ-λε-λύ-κη	λέ-λυ-κε λε-λύ-κέτω λε-λύ-κετον λε-λύ-κέτων
	2.	λέ-λυ-κας	ἔ-λε-λύ-κης	
	3.	λέ-λυ-κε(ν)	ἔ-λε-λύ-κει	
PLUPERFECT	D. 2.	λε-λύ-κατον	ἔ-λε-λύ-κειτον	λε-λύ-κέτων
	3.	λε-λύ-κατον	ἔ-λε-λύ-κείτην	
Stem λελύκ.	P. 1.	λε-λύ-καμεν	ἔ-λε-λύ-κειμεν	λε-λύ-κετε λε-λύ-κόντων
	2.	λε-λύ-κατε	ἔ-λε-λύ-κειτε	
	3.	λε-λύ-κάσι(ν)	ἔ-λε-λύ-κεισαν ἔ-λε-λύ-κεσαν }	

The Strong or Second Aorist, when found, is like the Imperfect: ἔλιπον, -ες, etc. Imper. λίπε, Subj. λίπω, Opt. λίποιμι, Inf. λιπεῖν, Part. λιπών,

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE	VERB INFINITIVE.	
λύ-ω λύ-ης λύ-η λύ-ητον λύ-ητον λύ-ωμεν λύ-ητε λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιμι λύ-οις λύ-οι λύ-οιτον λύ-οίτην λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν	<i>Subst. (Infinitive).</i> λύ-ειν	<i>Adj. (Participle).</i> M. λύ-ων F. λύ-ουσα N. λύ-ον Stem λῡοντ
	λύ-σοιμι λύ-σοις λύ-σοι λύ-σοιτον λύ-σοίτην λύ-σοιμεν λύ-σοιτε λύ-σοιεν		
λύ-σω λύ-σης λύ-ση λύ-σητον λύ-σητον λύ-σωμεν λύ-σητε λύ-σωσι(ν)	λύ-σαιμι λύ-σαις or -σειας λύ-σαι or -σειε(ν) λύ-σαιτον λύ-σαίτην λύ-σαιμεν λύ-σαιτε λύ-σαιεν or -σειαν	λύ-σαι	M. λύ-σās F. λύ-σāσα N. λύ-σαν Stem λῡσαντ
λε-λύ-κω λε-λύ-κης λε-λύ-κη λε-λύ-κητον λε-λύ-κητον λε-λύ-κωμεν λε-λύ-κητε λε-λύ-κωσι(ν) or λελυκώς ᾧ, ῆς, etc.	λε-λύ-κοιμι λε-λύ-κοις λε-λύ-κοι λε-λύ-κοιτον λε-λύ-κοίτην λε-λύ-κοιμεν λε-λύ-κοιτε λε-λύ-κοιεν or λελυκώς εἶην, εἶης etc.	λε-λύ-κέναι	M. λε-λύ-κίως F. λε-λύ-κυῖα N. λε-λύ-κός Stem λελῡκοτ

TENSE.	Num. Pers.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
		<i>Present.</i> ¹	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
PRESENT	S. 1.	λύ-ομαι	ἐ-λύ-όμην	———
	2.	λύ-ης, -ει	ἐ-λύ-ου	λύ-ου
	3.	λύ-εται	ἐ-λύ-ετο	λύ-έσθω
IMPERFECT	D. 2.	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λύ-εσθον	λύ-εσθον
	3.	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λύ-έσθην	λύ-έσθων
Stem λῦ.	P. 1.	λῦ-όμεθα	ἐ-λῦ-όμεθα	———
	2.	λύ-εσθε	ἐ-λῦ-έσθε	λύ-εσθε
	3.	λύ-ονται	ἐ-λύ-οντο	λῦ-έσθων
WEAK FUT. P. Stem λῦθησ.	S. 1.	λῦ-θήσομαι		
	2.	λῦ-θήσῃ, -ει		
	3.	λῦ-θήσεται		
		Etc., as Present.		
WEAK AOR. P.	S. 1.		ἐ-λύ-θην	———
	2.		ἐ-λύ-θης	λύ-θητι
	3.		ἐ-λύ-θη	λύ-θήτω
Stem λῦθη.	D. 2.		ἐ-λύ-θητον	λύ-θητον
	3.		ἐ-λύ-θήτην	λύ-θήτων
	P. 1.		ἐ-λύ-θημεν	———
	2.		ἐ-λύ-θητε	λύ-θητε
	3.		ἐ-λύ-θησαν	λύ-θέντων
		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
PERFECT	S. 1.	λέ-λῦ-μαι	ἐ-λε-λῦ-μην	———
	2.	λέ-λῦ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λῦ-σο	λέ-θῦ-σο
	3.	λέ-λῦ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λῦ-το	λε-λύ-σθω
PLUPERFECT	D. 2.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
	3.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λε-λύ-σθων
Stem λελῦ.	P. 1.	λε-λῦ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λῦ-μεθα	———
	2.	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-σθε
	3.	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λε-λύ-σθων
FUTURE PERF. Stem λελῦσ.	S. 1.	λε-λύ-σομαι		
	2.	λε-λύ-σει, -η		
	3.	λε-λύ-σεται		
		Etc. as Present.		

Strong or Second Aorist Middle, ἐλιπόμην, λιποῦ, λίπωμαι, λιποίμην, λιπέσθαι, λιπόμενος.

Passive (late) ἐλίπην, λίπηθι, λιπῶ, λιπείην, λιπήναι, λιπείς.

¹ λύσομαι, etc., is Future Middle.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.	
λύ-ωμαι λύ-ῃ λύ-ηται λύ-ησθον λύ-ησθον λῡ-όμεθα λύ-ησθε λύ-ωνται	λῡ-οίμην λύ-οιο λύ-οιτο λύ-οισθον λῡ-οίσθην λῡ-οίμεθα λύ-οισθε λύ-οιντο	<i>Subst. (Infinitive.)</i> λύ-εσθαι	<i>Adj. (Participle).</i> M. λῡ-όμενος F. λῡ-ομένη N. λῡ-όμενον Stem λυομενο
	λῡ-θησοίμην λῡ-θήσοιο λῡ-θήσοιτο Etc., as Present.	λῡ-θήσεσθαι	M. λῡ-θησόμενος F. λῡ-θησομένη N. λῡ-θησόμενον Stem λῡθησομενο
λῡ-θῶ λῡ-θῆς λῡ-θῇ λῡ-θῆτον λῡ-θῆτον λῡ-θῶμεν λῡ-θῆτε λῡ-θῶσι(ν)	λῡ-θείην λῡ-θείης λῡ-θείη λῡ-θείτον λῡ-θείτην λῡ-θείμεν λῡ-θείτε λῡ-θείεν	λῡ-θῆναι	M. λῡ-θείς F. λῡ-θείσα N. λῡ-θέν Stem λῡθεντ
λε-λῡ-μένος ᾧ λε-λῡ-μένος ῆς λε-λῡ-μένος ῇ λε-λῡ-μένω ῆτον λε-λῡ-μένω ῆτον λε-λῡ-μένοι ᾧμεν λε-λῡ-μένοι ῆτε λε-λῡ-μένοι ᾧσι(ν)	λε-λῡ-μένος εἶην λε-λῡ-μένος εἶης λε-λῡ-μένος εἶη λε-λῡ-μένω εἶτον λε-λῡ-μένω εἶτην λε-λῡ-μένοι εἶμεν λε-λῡ-μένοι εἶτε λε-λῡ-μένοι εἶεν	λε-λύ-σθαι	M. λε-λῡ-μένος F. λε-λῡ-μένη N. λε-λῡ-μένον Stem λελῡμενο
	λε-λῡ-σοίμην λε-λύ-σοιο λε-λύ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.	λε-λύ-σεσθαι	M. λε-λῡ-σόμενος F. λε-λῡ-σομένη N. λε-λῡ-σόμενον Stem λελῡσομενο

Verbal Adjectives { λῡ-τός, -τή, -τόν, 'able,' or 'fit, to be loosed.'
 { λῡ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, 'necessary to be loosed.'

Soft Vowel

TENSE.	Number. Person.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
FUTURE MIDDLE Stem λῡσ.	S. 1. 2. 3.	λῡ-σομαι λῡ-ση, -σει λῡ-σεται Etc., as Present.		None.
WEAK AORIST, MIDDLE Stem λῡσα.	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.		ἐ-λῡ-σάμην ἐ-λῡ-σω ἐ-λῡ-σατο ἐ-λῡ-σασθον ἐ-λῡ-σάσθην ἐ-λῡ-σάμεθα ἐ-λῡ-σασθε ἐ-λῡ-σαντο	— λῡ-σαι λῡ-σάσθω λῡ-σασθον λῡ-σάσθων — λῡ-σασθε λῡ-σάσθων

2. *Hard Vowel Stems (α, ε, ο)—contracted*

The rules for contraction are as follow :—

$\alpha + \epsilon$	} becomes α	ϵ + long vowel or diphthong is absorbed into it.
$\alpha + \eta$		
$\alpha + \epsilon\iota$	} becomes α	$\begin{matrix} \alpha + \epsilon \\ \alpha + \alpha \\ \alpha + \alpha\upsilon \end{matrix}$ } becomes $\alpha\upsilon$
$\alpha + \eta$		
$\alpha + \alpha$	} becomes ω	
$\alpha + \alpha\upsilon$	$\begin{matrix} \alpha + \eta \\ \alpha + \omega \end{matrix}$ } becomes ω	
$\alpha + \omega$		
$\alpha + \alpha\iota$	becomes φ	$\begin{matrix} \alpha + \epsilon\iota \\ \alpha + \eta \\ \alpha + \alpha\iota \end{matrix}$ } becomes $\alpha\iota$
$\epsilon + \epsilon$	becomes $\epsilon\iota$	
$\epsilon + \alpha$	becomes $\alpha\upsilon$	

Stems—continued

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.	
None.	λῦ-σοίμην λύ-σοιο λύ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.	λύ-σεσθαι	<i>Adj. (Participle).</i> M. λῦ-σόμενος F. λῦ-σομένη N. λῦ-σόμενον Stem λυσομενο
λύ-σωμαι λύ-σῃ λύ-σῃται λύ-σῃσθον λύ-σῃσθον λῦ-σώμεθα λύ-σῃσθε λύ-σωνται	λῦ-σαίμην λύ-σαιο λύ-σαιτο λύ-σαισθον λῦ-σαίσθην λῦ-σαίμεθα λύ-σαισθε λύ-σαιντο	λύ-σασθαι	M. λῦ-σάμενος F. λῦ-σαμένη N. λῦ-σάμενον Stem λυσαμενο

CONTRACTED VERBS

ACTIVE VOICE

*Indicative Mood**Present*

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ῶ, I honour	φιλ-ῶ, I love	δηλ-ῶ, I show
2.	τίμ-ᾶς	φιλ-εῖς	δηλ-οῖς
3.	τίμ-ῃ	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οὔτον
3.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οὔτον
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ῶμεν	φιλ-οὔμεν	δηλ-οὔμεν
2.	τίμ-ᾶτε	φιλ-εῖτε	δηλ-οὔτε
3.	τίμ-ῶσι	φιλ-οὔσι	δηλ-οὔσι

Imperfect

Sing.	1.	ἐτίμ-ων	ἐφίλ-ουν	ἐδήλ-ουν
	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾱς	ἐφίλ-εις	ἐδήλ-ους
	3.	ἐτίμ-ᾱ	ἐφίλ-ει	ἐδήλ-ου
Dual	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾱτον	ἐφιλ-εῖτον	ἐδηλ-οῦτον
	3.	ἐτίμ-άτην	ἐφιλ-εῖτην	ἐδηλ-ούτην
Plur.	1.	ἐτίμ-ῶμεν	ἐφιλ-οῦμεν	ἐδηλ-οῦμεν
	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶτε	ἐφιλ-εῖτε	ἐδηλ-οὔτε
	3.	ἐτίμ-ων	ἐφίλ-ουν	ἐδήλ-ουν

Imperative Mood

Sing.	2.	τίμ-ᾱ	φίλ-ει	δήλ-ου
	3.	τίμ-ᾶτω	φιλ-εῖτω	δηλ-ούτω
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾱτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οῦτον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶτων	φιλ-εῖτων	δηλ-ούτων
Plur.	2.	τίμ-ᾶτε	φιλ-εῖτε	δηλ-οὔτε
	3.	τίμ-ώντων	φιλ-ούντων	δηλ-ούντων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing.	1.	τίμ-ῶ	φιλ-ῶ	δηλ-ῶ
	2.	τίμ-ᾶς	φιλ-ῆς	δηλ-οῖς
	3.	τίμ-ῃ	φιλ-ῃ	δηλ-οῖ
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-ῆτον	δηλ-ῶτον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-ῆτον	δηλ-ῶτον
Plur.	1.	τίμ-ῶμεν	φιλ-ῶμεν	δηλ-ῶμεν
	2.	τίμ-ᾶτε	φιλ-ῆτε	δηλ-ῶτε
	3.	τίμ-ῶσι	φιλ-ῶσι	δηλ-ῶσι

Optative Mood

Sing.	1.	τίμ-ῶην	φιλ-οίην	δηλ-οίην
	2.	τίμ-ῶης	φιλ-οίης	δηλ-οίης
	3.	τίμ-ῶη	φιλ-οίη	δηλ-οίη
Dual	2.	τίμ-ῶτον	φιλ-οίτον	δηλ-οίτον
	3.	τίμ-ῶτην	φιλ-οίτην	δηλ-οίτην
Plur.	1.	τίμ-ῶμεν	φιλ-οίμεν	δηλ-οίμεν
	2.	τίμ-ῶτε	φιλ-οίτε	δηλ-οίτε
	3.	τίμ-ῶεν	φιλ-οίεν	δηλ-οίεν

Infinitive and Participle

Inf. Pres.	τίμ-ᾶν	φιλ-εῖν	δηλ-οῦν
Pres. Part. Nom.	τίμ-ῶν	φιλ-ῶν	δηλ-ῶν
	τίμ-ῶσα	φιλ-οῦσα	δηλ-οῦσα
	τίμ-ῶν	φιλ-οῦν	δηλ-οῦν
Acc.	τίμ-ῶντα, etc.	φιλ-οῦντα, etc.	δηλ-οῦντα, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

*Indicative Mood**Present*

Sing.	1.	τίμ-ῶμαι	φιλ-οὔμαι	δηλ-οὔμαι
	2.	τίμ-ᾷ	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
	3.	τίμ-ᾶται	φιλ-εῖται	δηλ-οὔται
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οὔσθον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οὔσθον
Plur.	1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-ούμεθα	δηλ-ούμεθα
	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-εῖσθε	δηλ-οὔσθε
	3.	τίμ-ῶνται	φιλ-οῦνται	δηλ-οῦνται

Imperfect

Sing.	1.	ἐτίμ-ώμην	ἐφιλ-ούμην	ἐδηλ-ούμην
	2.	ἐτίμ-ῶ	ἐφιλ-οῦ	ἐδηλ-οῦ
	3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶτο	ἐφιλ-εῖτο	ἐδηλ-οὔτο
Dual	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθον	ἐφιλ-εῖσθον	ἐδηλ-οὔσθον
	3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθην	ἐφιλ-εῖσθην	ἐδηλ-οούσθην
Plur.	1.	ἐτίμ-ώμεθα	ἐφιλ-ούμεθα	ἐδηλ-ούμεθα
	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθε	ἐφιλ-εῖσθε	ἐδηλ-οὔσθε
	3.	ἐτίμ-ῶντο	ἐφιλ-οῦντο	ἐδηλ-οῦντο

Imperative Mood

Sing.	2.	τίμ-ῶ	φιλ-οῦ	δηλ-οῦ
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθω	φιλ-εῖσθω	δηλ-οὔσθω
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οὔσθον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	φιλ-εῖσθων	δηλ-οὔσθων
Plur.	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-εῖσθε	δηλ-οὔσθε
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	φιλ-εῖσθων	δηλ-οὔσθων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing.	1.	τίμ-ῶμαι	φιλ-ῶμαι	δηλ-ῶμαι
	2.	τίμ-ῃ	φιλ-ῇ	δηλ-οῖ
	3.	τίμ-ᾶται	φιλ-ῇται	δηλ-ῶται
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-ῇσθον	δηλ-ῶσθον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-ῇσθον	δηλ-ῶσθον
Plur.	1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-ώμεθα	δηλ-ώμεθα
	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-ῇσθε	δηλ-ῶσθε
	3.	τίμ-ῶνται	φιλ-ῶνται	δηλ-ῶνται

Optative Mood

Sing.	1. τῖμ-οῖμην	φιλ-οῖμην	δηλ-οῖμην
	2. τῖμ-ωο	φιλ-οῖο	δηλ-οῖο
	3. τῖμ-ωτο	φιλ-οῖτο	δηλ-οῖτο
Dual	2. τῖμ-ῶσθον	φιλ-οῖσθον	δηλ-οῖσθον
	3. τῖμ-ῶσθην	φιλ-οῖσθην	δηλ-οῖσθην
Plur.	1. τῖμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-οῖμεθα	δηλ-οῖμεθα
	2. τῖμ-ῶσθε	φιλ-οῖσθε	δηλ-οῖσθε
	3. τῖμ-ῶντο	φιλ-οῖντο	δηλ-οῖντο

Infinitive and Participle

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	τῖμ-ᾶσθαι	φιλ-εῖσθαι	δηλ-οὔσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	τῖμ-ώμενος	φιλ-ούμενος	δηλ-ούμενος
	τῖμ-ωμένη	φιλ-ουμένη	δηλ-ουμένη
	τῖμ-όμενον	φιλ-ούμενον	δηλ-ούμενον

The other tenses are uncontracted, like λύω :

	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Aor.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
τῖμῶ :	τῖμήσω	ἐτίμησα	τετίμηκα
φιλῶ :	φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα
δηλῶ :	δηλώσω	ἐδήλωσα	δεδήλωκα

3. *Consonant Stems*

Guttural Mutes κ, γ, χ :

πλέκω	πλέξω	ἔπλεξα	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
πράττω	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα (πέπραγα)	πέπραγμαι

Dental Mutes τ, δ, θ :

πείθω	πείσω	ἔπεισα	πέποιθα (πέπεικα)	πέπεισμαι
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Labial Mutes π, β, φ :

βλάπτω	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα	βέβλαμμαι
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Liquids and Nasals λ, ρ, μ, ν :

ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγεῶ	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγεῖμαι
φθείρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα	ἔφθαρμαι
νέμω	νεμῶ	ἔνειμα	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι

In the conjugation :

Labials or Gutturals + s are written ψ (= πs, βs, φs),
ξ (= κs, γs, χs).

Labials or Gutturals are assimilated to other sounds :

	Labial	Guttural
before θ becoming φ		χ
before μ „ μ	μ	γ
before τ „ π	π	κ

Dentals are dropt before σ or κ.

Dentals before other consonants become σ.

Liquids do not change.

Nasals are treated irregularly, and each verb must be learnt by itself.

ν is usually dropt before κ, τ, θ, μ, σ.

Perfect Passive

Inflections of the Perfect Passive of verbs having Guttural, Dental, Liquid, or Nasal Stems, as λέλεγμαι from λεγ- 'say,' πέπεισμαι (for πέπεισθαι) from πιθ- 'persuade,' ἔσπαρμαι from σπερ- 'sow,' πέφασμαι (for πέφανμαι) from φαν- 'show.'

Indicative

Sing. 1.	λέλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἔσπαρμαι	πέφασμαι
2.	λέλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἔσπαρσαι	πέφανσαι
3.	λέλεκται	πέπεισται	ἔσπαρται	πέφανται
Dual 2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφανθον
3.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφανθον
Plur. 1.	λελέγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα	ἐσπάρμεθα	πεφάσμεθα
2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσπαρθε	πέφανθε
3.	λελεγμένοι εἰσὶ	πεπεισμένοι εἰσὶ	ἐσπαρμένοι εἰσὶ	πεφασμένοι εἰσὶ

Pluperfect

Sing.	1.	ἐλελέγμην	ἐπεπείσμην	ἐπεφάσμην
	2.	ἐλέλεξο	ἐπέπεισο	ἐπέφανσο
	3.	ἐλέλεκτο	ἐπέπειστο	ἐπέφαντο
Dual	2.	ἐλέλεχθον	ἐπέπεισθον	ἐπέφανθον
	3.	ἐλέλεχθην	ἐπεπείσθην	ἐπεφάνθην
Plur.	1.	ἐλελέγεμεθα	ἐπεπείσμεθα	ἐπεφάσμεθα
	2.	ἐλέλεχθε	ἐπέπεισθε	ἐπέφανθε
	3.	λελεγμένοι ἦσαν	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	πεφασμένοι ἦσαν

Imperative

Sing.	2.	λέλεξο	πέπεισο	ἔσπαρσο	πέφανσο
	3.	λελέχθω	πεπείσθω	ἐσπάρθω	πεφάνθω
Dual	2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφανθον
	3.	λελέχθων	πεπείσθων	ἐσπάρθων	πεφάνθων
Plur.	2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσπαρθε	πέφανθε
	3.	λελέχθων	πεπείσθων	ἐσπάρθων	πεφάνθων

Infinitive and Participle

Inf.	λελέχθαι	πεπείσθαι	ἐσπάρθαι	πεφάνθαι
Part.	λελεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἐσπαρμένος	πεφασμένος

Subjunctive and Optative are formed by using the participle with ᾧ and εἶην :

λελεγμένος ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ, etc.
ἐσπαρμένος εἶην, εἶης, εἷη, etc.

TABLE OF THE PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF λύω

TENSES	INDICATIVE	IMPERATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLES
ACTIVE	<i>Pres.</i> λύω, I loose	λύε	λύω	λύοιμι	λύειν	λύων
	<i>Imperf.</i> λύων					λύσων
	<i>Future</i> λύσω	λύσον	λύσω	λύσοιμι	λύσειν	λύσας
	<i>1st Aor.</i> λύσσω	λέλυκε	λέλύκω	λελύκοιμι	λελύκῃναι	λελυκώς
	<i>Perf.</i> έλελύκη					
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE	<i>Pres.</i> λύομαι	λύου	λύωμαι	λυοίμην	λύεσθαι	λύόμενος
	<i>Imperf.</i> έλυόμην					λυσόμενος
	<i>Future</i> λύσομαι			λυσοίμην	λύσασθαι	λυσάμενος
	<i>1st Aor.</i> έλυσάμην	λύσαι	λύσωμαι	λυσαίμην	λύσασθαι	λελυμένος
	<i>Perf.</i> έλέλυμαι	λέλυτο	λελυμένος ᾧ	λελυμένος εἴην	λελύσθαι	
	<i>Pluperf.</i> έλελύμην			λελυσοίμην	λελύσασθαι	λελυσόμενος
	<i>Fut. Perf.</i> λελύσομαι					
PASSIVE ONLY	<i>1st Aor.</i> έλύθη	λύθητι	λυθῶ	λυθείην	λυθῆναι	λυθείς
	<i>Future</i> λυθήσομαι			λυθησοίμην	λυθησασθαι	λυθησόμενος

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE VOICE

*Indicative Mood**Present*

<i>Stem στα-</i>	<i>Stem ἐ-</i>	<i>Stem θε-</i>	<i>Stem δο-</i>
S. 1. ἵστημι, set up	ἵημι, send	τίθημι, place	δίδωμι, give
2. ἵστης	ἴης	τίθης	δίδως
3. ἵστησι(ν)	ἴησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)
D. 2. ἵσταντον	ἴετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3. ἵσταντον	ἴετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
P. 1. ἵσταμεν	ἴεμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν
2. ἵστατε	ἴετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3. ἵστασιν(ν)	ἴασιν(ν)	τιθέασιν(ν)	διδόασιν(ν)

Imperfect

S. 1. ἵστην	ἴην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν
2. ἵστης	ἴεις	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους
3. ἵστη	ἴει	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου
D. 2. ἵσταντον	ἴετον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον
3. ἵσταντην	ἴετην	ἐτιθέτην	ἐδιδότην
P. 1. ἵσταμεν	ἴεμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν
2. ἵστατε	ἴετε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε
3. ἵστασαν	ἴεσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν

Aorist

S. 1. ἕστην, I stood	ἤκα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
2. ἕστης	ἤκας	ἔθηκας	ἔδωκας
3. ἕστη	ἤκε(ν)	ἔθηκε(ν)	ἔδωκε(ν)
D. 2. ἕστητον	εἶτον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον
3. ἕστητην	εἶτην	ἐθέτην	ἐδότην
P. 1. ἕστημεν	εἶμεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν ¹
2. ἕστητε	εἶτε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε ¹
3. ἕστησαν	εἶσαν } ἤκαν }	ἔθεσαν } ἔθηκαν }	ἔδοσαν } ἔδωκαν }

¹ Sometimes ἐδώκαμεν, ἐδώκατε.

*Imperative Mood**Present*

Sing. 2.	ἵστη	ἵει	τίθει	δίδου
3.	ἵστάτω	ἵέτω	τιθέτω	διδότω
Dual 2.	ἵστατον	ἵετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3.	ἵστάτων	ἵέτων	τιθέτων	διδότων
Plur. 2.	ἵστατε	ἵετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3.	ἱσάντων	ἱέντων	τιθέντων	διδόντων

Second Aorist

Sing. 2.	στήθι ¹	ἕς	θές	δός
3.	στήτω	ἔτω	θέτω	δότω
Dual 2.	στήτον	ἔτον	θέτον	δότον
3.	στήτων	ἔτων	θέτων	δότων
Plur. 2.	στήτε	ἔτε	θέτε	δότε
3.	σάντων	έντων	θέντων	δόντων

*Subjunctive Mood**Present*

Sing. 1.	ἵστω	ἰῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ
2.	ἵστης	ἱῆς	τιθης	διδῶς
3.	ἵσῃ	ἱῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ
Dual 2.	ἵσῃτον	ἱῇτον	τιθῇτον	διδῶτον
3.	ἵσῃτων	ἱῇτων	τιθῇτων	διδῶτων
Plur. 1.	ἵστωμεν	ἰῶμεν	τιθωμεν	διδῶμεν
2.	ἵσῃτε	ἱῇτε	τιθῃτε	διδῶτε
3.	ἵσῶσι(ν)	ἰῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)

Second Aorist

Sing. 1.	στω	ῶ	θω	δω
2.	στης	ῆς	θης	δως

etc., like the Present

¹ In compounds also ἀπό-στά, etc.

Sing.	1. ἵσταίνην	ἰεῖν	τιθεῖν	διδόην
	2. ἵσταῖς	ἰεῖς	τιθεῖς	διδοῖς
	3. ἵσταιη	ἰεῖη	τιθεῖη	διδοῖη
Dual	2. ἵσταϊτον	ἰεῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδοῖτον
	3. ἵσταίτην	ἰεῖτην	τιθεῖτην	διδοῖτην
Plur.	1. ἵσταῖμεν	ἰεῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	2. ἵσταίτε	ἰεῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε
	3. ἵσταῖεν	ἰεῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν

Second Aorist

Sing.	1. σταίνην	εἶν	θείν	δοῖν
	2. σταῖς	εἶς	θείς	δοῖς

etc., like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

Inf. Pres.	ἱστάναι	ἰέναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι
2nd Aor.	στηναι	εἶναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι
Part. Pres.	ἱστάς	ἰεῖς	τιθεῖς	διδούς
2nd Aor.	στάς	εἷς	θείς	δούς

The Weak Aorist, perfect and pluperfect, are conjugated like λύω :

Weak Aor.	ἔστησα	ἦκα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
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(Only used in the 1. 2. 3. Sing. Indic., the rest supplied by the Strong Aorist.)

Perf.	ἔσθηκα	-εἶκα	τέθηκα	δέδωκα
Pluperf.	ἔστήκη	-εἶκη	ἔτεθήκη	ἔδεδώκη

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood—Present

Sing.	1. ἵσταμαι	ἵεμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι
	2. ἵσασαι	ἵσαι	τίθειςαι	δίδουσαι
	3. ἵσεται	ἵται	τίθεται	δίδεται
Dual	2. ἵσασθον	ἵσθον	τίθασθον	δίδουσθον
	3. ἵσασθον	ἵσθον	τίθασθον	δίδουσθον
Plur.	1. ἱσάμεθα	ἰέμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα
	2. ἵσασθε	ἵσθε	τίθασθε	δίδουσθε
	3. ἵστανται	ἵενται	τίθενται	δίδονται

Imperfect

Sing.	1.	ἰστάμην	ἰέμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην
	2.	ἴστασο	ἴεσο	ἐτίθεσο	ἐδίδοσο
	3.	ἴτατο	ἴετο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο
Dual	2.	ἴστασθον	ἴεσθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον
	3.	ιστάσθην	ἰέσθην	ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην
Plur.	1.	ιστάμεθα	ἰέμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα
	2.	ἴστασθε	ἴεσθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε
	3.	ἴταντο	ἴεντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο

Second Aorist

Sing.	1. (wanting)	εἶμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
	2.	εἶσο	ἐθου	ἐδου
	3.	εἶτο	ἐθετο	ἐδοτο
Dual	2.	εἶσθον	ἐθεσθον	ἐδοσθον
	3.	εἴσθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην
Plur.	1.	εἶμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
	2.	εἶσθε	ἐθεσθε	ἐδοσθε
	2.	εἶντο	ἐθεντο	ἐδοντο

*Imperative Mood**Present*

Sing.	2.	ἴστασο	ἴεσο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο
	3.	ιστάσθω	ἰέσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω
Dual	2.	ἴστασθον	ἴεσθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον
	3.	ιστάσθων	ἰέσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων
Plur.	2.	ἴστασθε	ἴεσθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε
	3.	ιστάσθων	ἰέσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων

Second Aorist

Sing.	2. (wanting)	οἶ	θοῦ	δοῦ
	3.	ἔσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
Dual	2.	ἔσθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
	3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
Plur.	2.	ἔσθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
	3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων

*Subjunctive Mood**Present*

Sing.	1. ἴστωμαι	ἰῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι
	2. ἴσθῃ	ἱῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ
	3. ἴσθῆται	ἱῆται	τιθῆται	διδῶται
Dual	2. ἴσθῆσθον	ἱῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον
	3. ἴσθῆσθον	ἱῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον
Plur.	1. ἴστώμεθα	ἰώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα
	2. ἴσθῆσθε	ἱῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε
	3. ἴστωνται	ἰώνται	τιθώνται	διδώνται

Second Aorist

Sing.	1. (wanting)	ῶμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
	2.	ῇ	θῇ	δῷ
	3.	ῆται	θῆται	δῶται
Dual	2.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
	3.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
Plur.	1.	ώμεθα	θώμεθα	δώμεθα
	2.	ῆσθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
	3.	ῶνται	θῶνται	δῶνται

*Optative Mood**Present*

Sing.	1. ἴσταίμην	ἰείμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην
	2. ἴσταίῃ	ἰεῖῃ	τιθείῃ	διδοίῃ
	3. ἴσταίτο	ἰεῖτο	τιθείτο	διδοίτο
Dual	2. ἴσταῖσθον	ἰεῖσθον	τιθείσθον	διδοῖσθον
	3. ἴσταίσθην	ἰεῖσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοῖσθην
Plur.	1. ἴσταίμεθα	ἰείμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα
	2. ἴσταῖσθε	ἰεῖσθε	τιθείσθε	διδοῖσθε
	3. ἴσταίντο	ἰεῖντο	τιθείντο	διδοῖντο

Second Aorist

Sing.	1. (wanting)	εῖμην	θείμην	δοίμην
	2.	εῖῃ	θείῃ	δοίῃ

etc. like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	ἴσθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	ἰστάμενος	ίμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	έμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος
<i>Perf.</i>	ἴσταμαι	-εἶμαι		δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἴσताμην	-εἶμην		έδεδόμην

Weak Aor. ἔστησάμην only, the others use Strong Aor.

<i>Perf.</i>	ἴσταμαι	-εἶμαι	τίθηναι	δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἴσताμην	-εἶμην	έτέθημην	έδεδόμην

Verbs in -νυμι, as δεικνυμι 'I show,' have irregular forms only in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

Active Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infin. Pres.</i>
Sing. 1.	δείκνυμι	ἔδεικνύν		δεικνύναι
2.	δείκνῃς	ἔδεικνῃς	δείκνῃ	
3.	δείκνυσι(ν)	ἔδεικνῃ	δείκνῦτω	
Dual 2.	δείκνῦτον	ἔδεικνῦτον	δείκνῦτον	<i>Part. Pres.</i> δεικν-ύς -ύσα -ύν
3.	δείκνῦτον	ἔδεικνῦτην	δεικνῦτων	
Plur. 1.	δείκνῦμεν	ἔδεικνῦμεν		
2.	δείκνῃτε	ἔδεικνῃτε	δείκνῃτε	
3.	δεικνύσθε(ν)	ἔδεικνύσαν	δεικνύντων	

Note.—Subj. and Obj. δεικνύω, δεικνύοιμι, like λύω, λύοιμι.

Passive Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infin. Pres.</i>
Sing. 1.	δείκνυμαι	ἔδεικνύμην		δείκνυσθαι
2.	δείκνυσαι	ἔδεικνυσο	δείκνῃσο	
3.	δείκνυται	ἔδεικνυτο	δεικνύσθω	
Dual 2.	δείκνυσθον	ἔδεικνυσθον	δείκνυσθον	<i>Part. Pres.</i> δεικνύμενος
3.	δείκνυσθον	ἔδεικνύσθην	δεικνύσθων	
Plur. 1.	δεικνύμεθα	ἔδεικνύμεθα		
2.	δείκνυσθε	ἔδεικνυσθε	δεικνύσθε	
3.	δείκνυνται	ἔδεικνυντο	δείκνυσθων	

Note.—Subj. and Opt. δεικνύμαι, δεικνυόμην, like λύμαι, λυόμην.

TABLE OF PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF VERBS IN -μι

Active Voice

	INDICATIVE.	IMPER.	SUBJUNC.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTIC.
<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	ἴστημι, ἴστην ἴστην	ἴσθηθι	ἴσῳ σῳῶ	ἴσταίην σταίην	ἴσταναι σῳῆναι	ἴσας σας
<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	τίθημι, ἐτίθην	τίθει	τίθῳ θῳῶ	τιθείην θείην	τιθέναι θεῖναι	τιθέας θείας
<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	ἵημι, ἵην	ἵει ἕς	ἵῳ ῳῶ	ἵείην ἕιην	ἵέναι εῖναι	ἵέας εῖας
<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	δίδωμι, ἐδίδουν	δίδου δός	διδῶ δῶ	διδόην δόην	διδόναι δούναι	διδούς δούς

Middle and Passive Voice

<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	ἴσταμαι, ἴσάμην Wanting.	ἴστασο The First Aorist ἴστησάμην is used Transactively.	ἴσῳμαι ἴσταίμην	ἴστασθαι ἴσάμενος
<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην ἐθέμην	τίθεσο θού	τιθῶμαι θειμην	τιθέσθαι θέμενος
<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	ἵεμαι, ἵεμην ἕμην	ἵεσο οῦ	ἱῶμαι ἕμην	ἵεσθαι ἕμενος
<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> <i>2nd Aor.</i>	δίδομαι, ἐδίδομην ἐδόμην	δίδοσο δού	διδῶμαι δόμην	διδόσθαι δόμενος

I. εἰμί, 'I am,'

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT	Sing.	1.	εἰ-μί		ᾶ
		2.	εἶ	ἴσ-θι	ῆς
		3.	ἐσ-τί(ν)	ἔσ-τω	ῆ
	Dual	2.	ἐσ-τόν	ἔσ-τον	ῆ-τον
		3.	ἐσ-τόν	ἔσ-των	ῆ-τον
	Plur.	1.	ἐσ-μέν		ᾶ-μεν
		2.	ἐσ-τέ	ἔσ-τε	ῆ-τε
		3.	εἰ-σί(ν)	ὄντ-ων	ᾶ-σι
IMPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ῆν or ῆ		
		2.	ῆσ-θα		
		3.	ῆν		
	Dual	2.	ῆ-στον		
		3.	ῆ-στην		
	Plur.	1.	ῆ-μεν		
		2.	ῆ-τε		
		3.	ῆ-σαν		
FUTURE	Sing.	1.	ἔσ-ομαι		
		2.	ἔσ-η or -ει		
		3.	ἔσ-ται		
	Dual	2.	ἔσ-εσθον		
		3.	ἔσ-εσθον		
	Plur.	1.	ἔσ-όμεθα		
		2.	ἔσ-εσθε		
		3.	ἔσ-ονται		

Verb-stem ἐσ

OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
εἶην εἶης εἶη εἶτον εἶτην εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν	εἶ-ναι	m. ὢν f. οὔσα n. ὄν
ἐσ-οίμην ἐσ-οιο ἐσ-οιτο ἐσ-οισθον ἐσ-οίσθην ἐσ-οίμεθα ἐσ-οισθε ἐσ-οιντο	ἐσ-εσθαι	m. ἐσ-όμενος f. ἐσ-ομένη n. ἐσ-όμενον

Irregular Perfects

A few perfects have short forms which are used commonly or regularly instead of the longer ones.

ἴστημι	βαίνω	θνήσκω	(δεῖδω)
ἔστηκα	βέβηκα	τέθνηκα	δέδοικα
ἔστηκας	βέβηκας	τέθνηκας	δέδοικας
ἔστηκε(ν)	βέβηκε(ν)	τέθνηκε(ν)	δέδοικε(ν)
ἔστατον	βέβατον	τέθνατον	δέδιτον
ἔστατον	βέβατον	τέθνατον	δέδιτον
ἔσταμεν	βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	δέδιμεν
ἔστατε	βέβατε	τέθνατε	δέδιτε
ἔστασι(ν)	βεβᾶσι(ν)	τεθνᾶσι(ν)	δεδιᾶσι

Indicative Pluperfect

εἰστήκη		ἐδεδοίκη
εἰστήκης		ἐδεδοίκης
εἰστήκει(ν)		ἐδεδοίκει
ἔστατον		
ἔστάτην		
ἔσταμεν		ἐδέδιμεν
ἔστατε		ἐδέδιτε
ἔστασαν		ἐδέδισαν

Imperative

ἔσταθι	τέθναθι	δέδιθι
ἔστάτω, etc.	τεθνάτω, etc.	δεδίτω, etc.

Subjunctive

ἔστω, ἔσθῃς, etc. βεβῶ, etc.	δεδίω, etc.
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Optative

ἔσταιν, etc.	τεθναίν, etc.
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Infinitive

ἐστάναι	βεβάναι	τεθνάναι	δεδιέναι
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Participles

ἐστώς -ῶσα	βεβώς -ῶσα	τεθνεώς -ῶσα	δεδιώς -υῖα -ός
Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ότα -υῖαν, etc.

Note.—*γέγονα* 'I am born,' from *γίγνομαι*, has a Participle *γεγώς*, *γεγῶσα*, and *ἔοικα* 'I seem,' has a Participle *εἰκώς*, *εἰκυῖα*, *εἰκός*. *πίπτω* 'fall,' Perf. *πέπτωκα*, has Part. *πεπτώς*. The neuter forms are hardly to be found; but *ἐστώς* neut. in Plutarch suggests what they should be. However, they are best not used.

Irregular Second Aorist

ἀλίσκομαι (αλ-), 'be taken': *ἔαλων* or *ἤλων*, *άλῶ*, *ἀλοίην*, *ἀλῶναι*, *άλούς*.

βαίνω (βα-), 'go': *ἔβην*, *βῆθι*,¹ *βῶ*, *βαίην*, *βῆναι*, *βάς*.

βιόω (βιο-), 'live': *ἐβίω*, *βιῶ*, *βιῶην*, *βιῶναι*, *βιούς*.

γινώσκω (γνω-), 'know': *ἔγνων*, *γνῶθι*, *γνῶ*, *γνοίην*, *γνῶναι*, *γνούς*.

διδράσκω (δρα-), 'run away': *ἔδραν*, *δρῶ*, *δραίην*, *δράναι*, *δράς*.

¹ In compounds also *κατά-βᾶ*, etc.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
ἀγείρω, 'collect'	ἤγειρα	-έγα (intr.)	ἦγμαι	-έαγην
-άγνυμι, 'break' (tr.)	-έξα	ἦχα	ἦσμαι	ἤχθην
ἀγω, 'lead'	ἦξα		ἦρμαι	ἤσθην
ᾄδω, 'sing'	ᾄσα		ᾄρημαι	ᾄρθην
αἶρω, 'lift'	ἤρα	ἦρκα	ᾄρημαι	ᾄρέθην
αἶρω (-ε), 'take'	έιλον	ἦρηκα	ᾄσθημαι (dep.)	
αἰσθάνομαι, 'perceive'	ᾗσθόμην	ἀκήκοα		ᾗκοίσθην
ἀκούω, 'hear'	ᾗκουσα	έάλωκα		
ἀλίσκομαι, 'am caught'	έάλων ¹	ᾗλωκα		
	ᾗλων	ἤμαρτηκα	ἤμάρτημαι	ἤμαρτήθην
ἀμαρτάνω, 'err'	ᾗμαρτον		ἤμφιεσμαι	
ἀμφιέννυμι, 'clothe'	ἤμφιεσα		ἀνήλωμαι	ἀνηλώθην
ἀναλίσκω, 'pay'	ἀνήλωσα	ἀνήλωκα		
βαίνω, 'go'	ἔβην ²	βέβηκα	βέβλημαι	έβλήθην
βάλλω, 'throw'	έβαλον	βέβληκα		
βιῶ (-ο-), 'live'	έβίω	βεβίωκα		
βούλομαι, 'wish'	βουλόμην		βεβούλημαι	έβουλήθην
				ἤβουλήθην

¹ The Moods are έάλων, or ᾗλων, αλώ, αλόην, αλώνα, αλούς.² The Moods are έβην, βῆθι, βῶ, βαίην, βῆναι, βάς (mostly άπο-).

SCHEME OF

		PRESENT		FUTURE		
		<i>Act.</i>	<i>M. and P.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>P.</i>
IND.	Pres. Time	λύω	λύομαι	λύσω	λύσομαι	{ λυθήσομαι λελύσομαι
	Past Time	ἔλυον	ἐλύόμην			
SUBJ.		λύω	λύωμαι			
OPTAT.		λύοιμι	λυοίμην	λύσοιμι	λυσοίμην	{ λυθησοίμην λελυσοίμην
IMPERAT.		λῦε	λυοο			
PART.		λύων	λύόμενος	λύσων	λυσόμενος	{ λυθησόμενος λελυσόμενος
INFIN.		λύειν	λύεσθαι	λύσειν	λύσεσθαι	
						{ λυθήσεσθαι λελύσεσθαι

ACTIVE ENDINGS

Primary

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\omega) \\ \varsigma \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\omicron\nu \\ \tau\omicron\nu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\nu \\ \tau\epsilon \\ \sigma\iota \end{array} \right.$$
Historic

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\nu) \\ \varsigma \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\omicron\nu \\ \tau\eta\nu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\nu \\ \tau\epsilon \\ \nu \end{array} \right.$$

THE VERB

AORIST			PERFECT	
A.	M.	P.	A.	M. and P.
			λέλυκα	λέλυμαι
{ ἔλυσα	ἐλυσάμην }	ἐλύθην	ἐλελύκη	ἐλελύμην
{ ἔλαβον	ἐλαβόμην }			
{ λύσω	λύσωμαι }	λυθῶ	λελύκω	λελυμένος ᾧ
{ λάβω	λάβωμαι }			
λύσαιμι	λυσαιίμην }	λυθείην	λελύκοιμι	λελυμένος εἶην
λάβοιμι	λαβοίμην }			
{ λύσον	λύσαι }	λύθητι	λέλυκε	λέλυσο
{ λάβε	λαβοῦ }			
λύσας	λυσάμενος }	λυθείς	λελυκώς	λελυμένος
λαβών	λαβόμενος }			
λύσαι	λύσασθαι }	λυθῆναι	λελυκέναι	λελύσθαι
λαβεῖν	λαβέσθαι }			

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE ENDINGS

Primary

{ μαι
(σαι)
ται

{ σθον
σθον

{ μεθα
σθε
νται

Historic

{ μην
(σο)
το

{ σθον
σθην

{ μεθα
σθε
ντο

SUMMARY OF SYNTAX RULES

1. A Neuter Plural subject takes a Singular Verb.
2. The Absolute case is the genitive.
3. οὐ for denials, μή for prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas (including the infinitive mood and general expressions).—*See also Reported Speech.*

4. USES OF THE CASES.—*Accusative*: Direct Obj., Motion to, Cognate, Respect, Extent or Duration. *Genitive*: Separation (Origin, Cause, Want, Fulness, and Comparison), Possession, Partitive (and Time within which), Price: Agent with ὑπό. *Dative*: Remote Obj., Comitative, Instrumental, Locative (including Time when).

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|---|
| (a) Motion to— | accusative | } and prepositions with these meanings take these cases (except ἐπί, which takes genitive for a and c). |
| (b) Motion from— | genitive | |
| (c) Rest at— | dative | |

Acc. Dat. Gen.

→ ⊙ →

5. General or Indefinite expressions ('ever'-clauses).

- (a) Relative + ἄν with Subj. for Present and Future Time: ὅς ἄν, ἐπειδάν, ὅταν, ἐάν.
- (b) Relative alone with Opt. for Past Time: ὅς, ἐπειδή, ὅποτε, εἰ.

6. Conditions: four special types. One part has εἰ, the other ἄν, except (a). Negative of conditional is μή.

- (a) εἰ ἂν εὕρω, δώσω 'if I find, I will give.'
 - (b) εἰ εὕροίμι, δοίην ἄν 'if I should find, I would give.'
 - (c) εἰ εὕρισκον, ἐδίδουν ἄν 'if I were finding (now), I should be giving (now)': or, 'if I had been finding,' etc.
 - (d) εἰ εἶδον, ἔδωκα ἄν 'if I had found, I should have given.'
- All others translate literally: as, 'if I am giving,' εἰ δίδωμι.
N.B.—εἰ δώσω = 'if I am to give' (am fated, resolved, etc.).

7. Purpose: (a) ἵνα (ὥς, ὅπως) with Subj. for Primary Sequence.
 - (b) ἵνα (ὥς, ὅπως) with Opt. for Historic Sequence.
- } Negative μή.

Also ὥς with Fut. Partic., ὅστις with Fut. Indic.

8. Consequence : ὥστε with Infin. or Indic. Also οἶος, ὅσος with Infin.

9. Commands : μὴ λῦε but μὴ λύσῃς.

ὅπως (μὴ) δώσεις 'be sure (not) to give.'

10. Time : πρίν with Infin. 'before,' ἕως with Indic. or }
Opt. } 'until.'
ἕως ἄν with Subj. }

11. Concession : καί περ with Partic. 'although'; εἰ καί 'if even,' καὶ εἰ 'even if.' (See Conditions.)

12. Reported Speech : keep the Tense of Direct ; mood may change to Opt. in Historic Sequence. Negative as in the Direct.

(A.) *Statements* : ἄν remains if in the Direct—

I. (a) Accus. with Infin. like Latin.

(b) Nom. with Infin. when referring to Subj. of main Verb.

(c) Participle for Infin. with Verbs of 'feeling,' 'knowing,' 'perceiving.'

II. ὅτι with quotation of actual words used (like "inverted commas").

III. ὅτι with Finite Verb; persons changed if necessary as in English.

(B.) *Questions*—

(a) With interrog. pron. :—as in the Direct, with Verb of 'asking.'

(b) Same, with pronouns changed to Indirect form (τίς —→ ὅστις, etc.)

(c) πότερον, or εἰ are used for ἄρα,
πότερον . . . ἢ for double questions.

(C.) *Commands*.—Infin. with Verb of commanding (Neg. μὴ).

(D.) *Subordinate Clauses* (time, condition, purpose)—

(a) remain as they are (person changed if necessary).

(b) in Historic Sequence, may if you like change mood to Opt. (dropping ἄν). *N.B.* Imperf. and Pluperf. Indic. do not change.

(c) In Acc. + Inf. constr., all may become Infin., the conjunction, or other introductory word, remaining.

ACCENT

1. Must be on one of the last three syllables.

N.B.—*-oi -ai* are counted as short for this purpose, except Opt. mood.

2. If the last syllable is long, must be on one of the last two.

3. In Nouns, Adj., and Part., it remains on the same syllable as in Nom., provided this does not break Rule 2.

But—(a) Monosyllables of the 3rd declension, accent final in Gen. and Dat.

(b) Gen. Pl. of 1st declension has the circumflex on the last.

4. In Verbs, it goes back as far as the general rules (1 and 2) allow.

But—(a) Strong or 2nd Aor. accents last in Part. and Inf. Act.

(b) All Aorists Passive accent last in Part., last but one in Inf.

(c) Perf. Pass. accents last but one in Part. and Inf.

5. (a) Enclitics throw back an acute on the preceding word, unless that word has the acute on its last syllable but one, or the circumflex on its last.

(b) Disyllabic enclitics take acute on their last syllable if the preceding word has the acute on its last but one.

N.B.—*Names of words with various accents* :—

ἐγώ, oxytone

ὄν, perispomenon

λόγος, paroxytone

τῶνδε, properispomenon

ἕτερος, proparoxytone

GREEK VOCABULARY

Numbers in brackets refer to the pages.
The gender of nouns is given except where it is obvious.

ἀβουλία, foolishness
 ἀγαθός, good
 ἀγαλμα, τό, statue
 ἀγγέλλω, send
 ἀγγελος, messenger
 ἀγέλη, herd
 ἀγκιστρον, hook
 ἀγκυρα, anchor
 ἅγιος, holy
 ἀγορά, market-place
 ἀγοράζω, buy
 ἄγρα, hunt
 ἄγριος, wild
 ἀγροίκος, rustic
 ἀγρός, field, countryside
 ἀγχω, throttle
 ἄγω, lead
 ἀδελφή, sister
 ἀδελφός, brother
 ἄδικος, wrong, wicked, unjust
 ἀδικῶ (ε), do wrong
 ἄδολος, sincere
 ᾄδω, sing, crow
 ἀηδών, nightingale
 ἀήρ, air
 Ἀθῆναι, etc. (36)
 αἰεῖ, αἰ, always
 αἰθρία, fine weather
 αἶξ, goat
 αἴρω, raise
 αἰσθάνομαι, perceive
 αἰσιος, prosperous, lucky
 αἰσχρός, ugly, base
 αἰτιῶμαι (α), accuse
 ἀκμάζω, be in one's prime, ripe
 ἀκοή, hearing
 ἀκούω, hear

ἄκτῃ, shore
 ἀλεκτρυόν, cock
 ἄλιεύς, fisherman
 ἀλλά, but
 ἀλλήλους, each other
 ἄλλος, other (7)
 ἅλς, ὅ, salt
 ἄλσος, τό, grove of trees
 ἅμαξα, cart, carriage
 ἁμαρτάνω, err, mistake
 ἀμέλεια, carelessness
 ἀμελῶ (ε), neglect
 ἄμεμπτος, blameless
 ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine
 ἀμυχή, scratch
 ἀμφοτέρος, both
 ἀνά (37)
 ἀναβλύζω, bubble up
 ἀναγωγή, launching
 ἀναζητῶ (ε), seek
 ἀνάθημα, τό, offering
 ἀνάκειμαι, be dedicated
 ἀναμνησκω, remind
 ἀνάπτω, kindle
 ἀνασπῶ (α), pull up
 ἀνατίθῃμι, set up
 ἀναφέρω, uplift
 ἀναχωρῶ (ε), retire
 ἀνδρείος, brave
 ἀνδρωνίτις, ἡ, men's room
 ἀνεμος, wind
 ἀνέρομαι, ask
 ἀνήρ, man
 ἀνθος, τό, flower; *vob.* ἀνθῶ (ε)
 ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, man, human being
 ἀνίστημι, rise, raise up
 ἀνοηταίνω, be foolish

ἀνόητος, foolish
 ἀνοίγνυμι, open
 ἄντρον, cave
 ἀντί, in return for
 ἀνυπόδητος, unshod
 ἄνω, above
 ἀξία, value
 ἄξιος, worthy, cheap
 ἀξιώ (ο), ask, claim, expect
 ἀπαγορεύω, forbid (63)
 ἀπαντῶ (α), meet
 ἀπαρτῶ (α), fasten (81)
 ἀπάρχομαι, make a beginning of
 ἅπας, all
 ἀπέθανον, *aorist of ἀποθνήσκω*
 ἀπείμι, depart
 ἀπεσθίω, eat away
 ἀπῆι, 3 *sing. imperf.* ἀπείμι (138)
 ἀπό, from
 ἀποδημῶ (ε), be abroad
 ἀποδίδωμι, give up
 ἀποθνήσκω, die
 ἀπόλλυμι, destroy
 ἀπορία, difficulty
 ἀποσαλεύω, ride at anchor
 ἀποσβέννυμι, extinguish
 ἀποτείνω, stretch
 ἀποφέρω, carry off
 ἀποχωρῶ (ε), retire
 ἀπροσδοκῆτως, unexpectedly
 ἄπτομαι, touch
 ἄρα, then (*logical*)
 ἄρα (11)
 ἀρβύλη, boot
 ἀργία, sloth, idleness
 ἀργός (*m f*), ἀργόν (*n*), idle, useless (27)
 ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy
 ἀριστον, breakfast
 ἀριστος, best
 ἀριστῶ (α), breakfast
 ἀρπάζω, seize
 ἄρριχος, basket
 ἄρτι, lately
 ἄρτος, loaf
 ἀρχω, begin ; rule
 ἀρῶ (ο), plough
 ἀσκῶ (ε), practise
 ᾠσμα, song
 ἄσμενος, willing
 ἀστεῖος, nice
 ἀστραπή, lightning
 ἀστράπτω, lighten

ἄστυ, τό, city
 ἀσφαλής, safe
 ἀτρακτος, spindle
 ἄττω, rush
 αὐλή, courtyard
 αὐλός, flute
 αὐλών, hollow
 αὔρα, breeze
 αὔριον, to-morrow
 αὐτίκα, at once, for example
 αὐτός, self (41)
 αὐχήν, neck
 ἀφαιρῶ (ε), carry off
 ἀφανής, invisible
 ἀφίημι, let go
 ἄχυρον, straw

βαίνω, to go, walk (51)
 βάλανος, acorn
 βασιλεύς, king
 βαστάζω, lift, carry
 βιβλίον, book
 βλάβη, harm
 βλάπτω, hurt
 βλαστάνω, grow
 βλέπω, see
 βοή, cry, sound
 βοτθιον, ox
 βορέας, north wind
 βόσκω = *pasco*
 βουκόλος, herdsman
 βούλομαι, wish, be willing (51)
 βοῦς, ox
 βοῶ (α), cry out
 βραχίων, arm
 βροντή, thunder
 βροντῶ (α), thunder
 βρόχος, noose

γάλα, τό, milk
 γαλήνη, calm
 γάρ, for (27)
 γαστήρ, stomach
 γαυλός, milk-pail
 γε (16)
 γειτών, neighbour
 γελῶ (α), laugh
 γενόμενος, *aorist part.* γίγνομαι
 γένος, τό, family, race
 γέρων, old man
 γεωργός (ε), farmer
 γεωργῶ, farm

γῆ, land, earth
 γίγας, giant
 γίγνομαι, become
 γινώσκω, recognise (51)
 γλεύκος, τό, must, new wine
 γλῶττα, tongue
 γονεύς, parent
 γραμματικός, scholar, pedant
 γραῦς, old woman (57)
 γράφω, write
 γυμνός, bare
 γυμνῶ (ο), lay bare
 γυναικωνίτις, ἡ, women's room
 γυνή, woman, wife (57)
 γύψ, ὁ, vulture

δάκρυ, τό, tear
 δακρύω, weep
 δάκτυλος, finger
 δέ, but, and
 δέδοικα, fear
 δεῖ, it is necessary
 δειγμα, τό, specimen, sample
 δείκνυμι, show
 δειλός, cowardly
 δεινός, terrible, clever
 δείπνον, supper
 δέκα, ten
 δελφίς, dolphin
 δένδρον, tree
 δεσπότης, master
 δεῦρο, hither
 δευτέρος, second
 δέχομαι, receive, accept
 δέω, bind (86)
 δῆ (16)
 δηλῶ (ο), declare
 δημοκρατία, democracy
 διά (37)
 διαδίδωμι, distribute
 διαθέω, run about (40)
 διαθήκη, will (*legal*)
 διαιρῶ (ε), pull apart
 διαιτῶμαι (α), dwell
 διάκειμαι, be situated (86)
 διατίθηναι, distribute, separate; treat
 διαφέρω, differ, be superior
 διαφεύγω, flee in different directions
 διαφθείρω, destroy
 διδάσκαλος, teacher
 διδάσκω, teach
 διδράσκω, run away (51)

δίδωμι, give (35, 51), *compounds* (36)
 διέθεσαν, *aurist of διατίθηναι*
 διίστημι, separate
 δίκαιος, just, upright
 δικαιοσύνη, justice
 δικαστής, judge
 δίκη, lawsuit, justice
 δίκτυον, net
 διπλάσιος, double
 διπλοῦς, double
 δίφρος, stool, chair
 διώκω, pursue, prosecute
 δοκῶ (ε), seem, think (58)
 δουλεύω, be a slave, serve
 δοῦλος, slave
 δραχμή, drachma, franc
 δρεπάνη, sickle
 δρόμος, running
 δρῦς, oak
 δρῶ (α), do (58)
 δύναμαι, be able (51)
 δύο, two
 δυσ- (*prefix*) = Latin *male*
 δυσκολεύω, fret
 δύστηνος, miserable
 δωμάτιον, room in a house
 δῶρον, gift

ἐάν, if (33, 152)
 ἐαρ, ἡρος, τό, springtime
 ἐαυτόν, himself (*reflexive*)
 ἑβδομος, seventh
 ἐγείρω, arouse, wake
 ἐγκαλῶ (ε), call in, bring a charge
 against
 ἐγχέω, pour in
 ἔδρα, seat
 ἐθέλω, wish
 ἐθρεψα, *aurist of τρέφω*
 εἰ, if (152)
 εἶδον, *aurist of ὁρῶ*, see
 εἰέν, well, so be it
 εἴθε, O that!
 εἴκοσιν, twenty
 εἶναι, to be
 εἶπον, *aurist*, speak, say
 εἰρήνη, peace
 εἰς, into
 εἰσέρχομαι, enter
 εἰωθα, wont, used
 ἐκ, ἐξ, out of
 ἕκαστος, each

ἐκάτερος (33)	ἐπεισπηδῶ (α), leap in upon
ἐκάτον, hundred	ἐπειτα, next
ἐκεῖ, there	ἐπέσχω, <i>aurist of ἐπέχω</i>
ἐκεῖθεν, thence	ἐπέχω, stop, check
ἐκείνος, that	ἐπήρεια, insult
ἐκεῖσε, thither	ἐπὶ (37)
ἐκκαθαίρω, cleanse	ἐπιδακρύω, weep also
ἐκπερῶ (α), cross	ἐπιδημῶ (ε), be in town
ἐκπίπτω, fall out, be cast out or banished	ἐπιδίδωμι, contribute
ἐκτός, outside (<i>adv.</i>)	ἐπισκευάζω, prepare
ἐκφέρω, ἐκφορῶ, carry out	ἐπιστολή, letter
ἐκὼν, willing	ἐπίτηδες, on purpose
ἐλαιον, oil	ἐπιτίθημι, place upon
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἐπιτιμῶ (α), blame
ἐλευθερία, freedom (48)	ἐπτά, seven
ἐλεύθερος, free	ἐργάζομαι, work
ἐλκω, pull, row	ἐργαστικός, active, energetic
Ἑλλην, Greek	ἔργον, work
ἐλπίς, ἡ, hope	ἐρέθίζω, provoke
ἐλπίζω, hope	ἐρέττω, row
ἐμαυτόν, myself (<i>reflexive</i>)	ἐρία, τά, wool
ἐμβάλλω, put in	ἐρομαι, ask, question
ἐν, in	ἐρπω, creep, go
ἐνδοθεν, (from) within	ἐρρωμένος, strong
ἐνδον, in, within	ἐρωτῶ (α), ask
ἐνέχει, <i>imperf. of ἐγχέω</i>	ἐσθίω, eat
ἐνὴβῶ (α), enjoy one's self in	ἐσθλός, good, honest
ἐνθάδε, here	ἐς νέωτα, next year
ἐνθαλαττεύω, stay on the sea	ἐσορῶ (α), see inside
ἐνθεμένος, <i>aurist part. ἐντίθημι</i>	ἐταῖρος, companion
ἐνθένδε, hence	ἕτερος, one or other of two
ἐνοῖνος, containing wine	ἔτι, still, yet
ἐνόχλησις, annoyance	ἔτος (<i>gen. ἔτους</i>), τό, year
ἐνταῦθα, here	ἐτυχον, <i>aurist of τυγχάνω</i>
ἐντεῦθεν, thence	εὖ, well
ἐντίθημι, put in	εὐγενής, noble
ἐντός, inside (<i>adv.</i>)	εὐθύς, straightway
ἕξ, six	εὐλόμενος, with good harbours
ἐξαίφνης, suddenly	εὐνους (ὁ, ἡ), friendly
ἔξεστι, it is possible	εὐρίσκω, find, <i>aurist εὑρον</i>
ἐξετάζω, test, examine	εὐφημῶ (ε), (<i>to use words of good omen</i>), be silent
ἐξήκοντα, sixty	εὐχή, prayer
ἐξήν, <i>imperf. of ἔξεστι</i>	ἐφέλκω, pull away, pull out
ἐξωθεν (from) without	ἐφικνούμαι (ε), reach
ἔοικεν, it seems	ἐφίστημι, set over
ἐπανέρχομαι, return	ἐχθές, yesterday
ἐπανήλθον, <i>aurist of ἐπανέρχομαι</i>	ἔχω, have (7)
ἐπανίημι, let go back, relax	ἕως, until
ἐπεῖ, ἐπειδή, since	
ἐπείγω, push on, press	ζεύγος, τό, pair
ἐπεισέρχομαι, come in upon	Ζέφυρος, west wind

ζητῶ (ε), seek
 ζυγόν, yoke
 ζῶμα, τό, girdle

ἦ (II)
 ἡβῶ (α), enjoy one's self
 ἡδέως, gladly, pleasantly
 ἡδῆ, already
 ἡδύς, sweet
 ἦκω, I am come
 ἥλιος, sun
 ἦλθον, *aorist of ἔρχομαι*
 ἡμαρτον, *2nd aorist ἀμαρτάνω*
 ἡμιμναῖον, half-mina
 ἡμέρα, day
 ἦρος, *gen. of ἔαρ*
 ἡττῶ (α), overcome
 ἡχή, sound

θάλαττα, sea
 θαυμάζω, wonder
 θελκτήριον, charm
 θεός, ὁ, ἡ, god, goddess
 θεραπαινά, maidservant
 θεραπεύω, tend, care for
 θερμαίνω, warm
 θέρος, τό, summer, harvest
 θεωρία, public show *or* procession
 θεωρικός, *see θεωρία*
 Θήβη, Thebes
 θηλάζω, nurse
 θήρ, ὁ, beast
 θήρα, hunt
 θηρίον, beast
 θηρῶ (ο), hunt
 θῆς, ὁ, serf
 θιγγάνω, touch
 θλίβω, crush
 θνήσκω, die
 θνητός, mortal
 θόρυβος, noise
 θραύω, break
 θρέξομαι, *future of τρέχω*, run
 θρέψω, *future of τρέφω*, feed
 θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair
 θυγατήρ, daughter
 θυμόν, thyme
 θύρα, door
 θυρίς, ἡ, window
 θυώ, sacrifice

ιατρός, physician

ἰδίᾳ, separately
 ἱερεῖον, victim
 ἱερεὺς, priest
 ἵημι (36), send
 ἱκετεύω, beseech, pray
 ἱλεως, propitious
 ἱμάτιον, cloak
 ἵνα, in order that (33)
 Ἰνδός, Indian
 ἱξὺς, waist
 ἵον, violet
 ἵππεύς, horseman
 ἵπποδρόμος, race-course
 ἵππος, horse
 ἴσος, equal
 ἵστημι (35), *compounds* (36)
 ἱστίον, sail
 ἱστός, mast
 ἰχθύς, fish

καθαίρω, cleanse
 καθάπερ, like as
 καθεύδω, sleep
 καθίζω, sit, set down
 καθίημι, let down (36)
 καθίστημι, place, set up
 καθορῶ (α), catch sight of
 καί, and, both, also
 καιρός, right time, nick of time
 καίω, καύσω, burn
 κακός, bad
 κακῶς, badly
 κάλαμος, rod, reed, pipe, pen
 καλός, noble, fine, beautiful
 καλῶ (ε), call
 καλῶς, well
 κάλως, ὁ, rope (91)
 κάματος, toil
 κάν = καὶ ἐν
 κάπτω, bite, snap
 καρπός, wrist
 κατά (37)
 καταβαίνω, come down
 καταβάλλω, throw down
 καταβόσκω, cause to feed
 καταλαμβάνω, find, catch
 καταλείπω, leave behind
 καταρρέω, flow down
 κατατίθημι, lay down
 καταφρονῶ (ε), despise
 κατέβαλον, *aorist of καταβάλλω*
 κατέχω, restrain

κατηγορῶ (ε), accuse
κατορύττω, dig down
κάτω, below
καύσω, *future of καίω*
κεῖμαι, lie
κελευστής, coxswain
κελεύω, bid
κεράλα, yardarm
κεφαλή, head
κήπος, garden
κινδυνεύω, risk
κιττός, ivy
κλαίω, weep
κλεινός, famous
κλείς, ἡ, key
κλέος, τό, renown
κλέπτῃς, thief
κλήμα, τό, tendril, shoot
κληρονόμος, heir
κλήω, shut
κλίμαξ, ἡ, ladder, stair
κλίνη, couch, lounge
κλῶ (α), pluck
κοῖλος, hollow
κοινός, common (22)
κόλπος, bosom; pocket (fold of robe)
κόμαρος, ἡ, arbutus
κόμη, hair
κόρος, lad
κόρη, girl, maid
κραυγή, din
κρέκω, weave
κρίνω, judge
κριτής, judge
κρύσταλλος, ice
κτείνω, kill
κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot
κύκλος, circle
κυμβίον, cup
κυνηγέτης, huntsman
κυρτοῦμαι (ο), belly out
κυνών, dog
κωλύω, hinder
κώμη, village
κωμήτης, villager
κώπη, oar

λάβρος, strong, powerful, furious
λαγώς, hare (109)
λαλῶ, talk, chatter
λαμβάνω, take
λάμπω, shine

λανθάνω, escape notice
λάχανον, herb, vegetable
λεγόμενον, saying, proverb
λέγω, speak
λειμών (δ), meadow
λείπω, leave
λεπτός, of light weight, fine
λευκός, white
λέων, lion
λεώς, people
ληκύθος, ἡ, oil flask
ληνός, ἡ, wine vat
λίθινος, of stone
λίθος, stone
λικμῶ, winnow
λιμὴν, harbour
λίνος, string
λόγος, word, speech
λοιπός, remaining
λουῖτρον, bath
λούω, wash
λόχη, bush
λύγος, withy
Λυδός, Lydian
λύκος, wolf
λύπη, grief
λυπῶ, vex
λύχνος, lamp, light
λύω, loose

μά (33, 52)
μακρός, long
μάλα, much
μαλακός, soft
μάλιστα, very much, especially
μάλιστά γε, yes, certainly
μανθάνω, learn
μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, witness
μαρτύριον, evidence
μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, large, great
μεθίστημι, remove
μειδίαμα, τό, smile
μειδιῶ (α), smile
μειράκιον, boy, lad
μελει, care for (45, 81)
μémνημαι, remember
μέν (16)
μετά (37)
μεταβολή, change
μεταδίδωμι, give, share (36)
μετέωρος, raised, poised, balanced,
high, (*of ships*) floating

μετοπωρινός, of autumn
 μέχρι, until, unto
 μή, not (4)
 μηδείς, no one
 μήτηρ, mother
 μικρός, small
 μιμητής, imitator
 μιμοῦμαι (ε), imitate
 μισθός, pay, reward
 μίσος, τό, hate, hateful thing
 μινά, mina (20)
 μόνος, alone
 μουσικός, musical
 μύριοι, ten thousand
 μυρίοι, countless
 μῶρος, foolish

ναί, yes
 νάρκισσος, narcissus
 ναῦς, ἡ, ship
 ναύτης, sailor
 ναυτικός, belonging to a ship or to
 a seaman
 νεανίας, youth
 νέμω, tend
 νέος, young, fresh
 νεφέλη, cloud
 νεώς, temple
 νῆττα, duck
 νίφει, it snows
 νιφερός, snow
 νομέυς, herdsman
 νομή, pasture
 νομίζω, think
 νοῦς, mind
 νοσῶ (ε), be ill
 νοτῖς, ἡ, moisture
 νύκτωρ, by night
 νύμφη, nymph; bride
 νῦν, now
 νύξ, night

ξύλινω, card (wool)
 ξενίζω, entertain
 ξένος guest, stranger
 ξηρός, dry

ὀβολός, small coin, threepenny bit
 ὁδός, road
 ὀγδοος, eighth
 ὀθεν, whence (5)

οἶ, whither (5)
 οἶδα, know
 οἰκαδε, homewards
 οἰκέτης, servant
 οἰκησις, ἡ, dwelling
 οἰκία, house
 οἰκίδιον, small house
 οἰκοθεν, from home
 οἴκοι, at home
 οἰκουρός, keeping indoors
 οἶκτος, pity
 οἰκῶ (ε), dwell
 οἶνος, wine
 οἶος, of what kind, as
 οἶός τε, able
 οἷς, sheep
 ὀκτώ, eight
 -όλλυμι, destroy
 ὀμίχλη, mist
 ὀμμα, τό, eye
 ὀμνυμι, swear
 ὀμοιος, like
 ὀμόφωνος, harmonious
 ὄνομα, τό, name
 ὀνομάζω, name
 ὀξύπαινος, quick to hunger
 ὀξύς, sharp, keen
 ὀπόθεν, whence (5)
 ὀποι, whither (5)
 ὀποιος, what kind
 ὀπόσος, how great (5)
 ὀπότε, when (5)
 ὀπου, where (5)
 ὀπώρα, fruit, autumn
 ὀπως, how (5)
 ὄργανον, instrument, tool
 ὀρθός, straight
 ὀρμίζω, bring to anchor
 ὀρμος, anchorage
 ὀρνις, ὀρνιθος, ὁ, ἡ, bird
 ὀρος, τό, hill
 ὀρύττω, dig
 ὀρχοῦμαι (ε), dance
 ὀρῶ (α), see (58)
 ὅς, who, which
 ὅσος, how great (5)
 ὅστις, who (5)
 ὀστούν, bone
 ὅτε, when (5)
 ὅτι, that (27)
 ὅθ, where (5)
 οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, not (4)

οὐδέ (20)

οὐδεὶς, no one

οὐδέποτε, never

οὐδέπώποτε, never

οὐκουν, then . . not

οὐκοῦν, then

οὖν, therefore (16)

οὐρανός, sky

οὐριος, favourable

οὐσία, property

οὕτως, so, thus

ὀφθαλμός, eye

ὀφρύς, ή, brow

παγίς, ή, snare, trap

παιανισμός, solemn song, sailor's
chanty

παιδεύω, instruct

παιδίον, child

παίζω, play

παῖς, ὁ, ή, child

πάλαι, in olden time

παλαιός, old

πάλιν, back again

παντοδαπός, of all kinds, from all
sources

παρά, (37)

παράδεισος, ὁ, park

παραδίδωμι, hand over

παρακατατίθημι, deposit

παραλαμβάνω, receive, find

παραλία, beach

παραπλέω, sail along

παρασκευάζω, prepare

πάρεμι, be present

παρέχω, provide

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all

πάσχω, experience, suffer

πατήρ, father

πατώ (ε), tread (45)

παύω, check ; middle, cease

πέδιον, plain

πέδον, ground

πείθω, persuade

πείνω (α), hunger, starve

πέμπω, send

πεντακότυλος, holding 2½ pints

πέντε, five

πεντήκοντα, fifty

περί (82)

περιάγω, pull round

περιαιρώ (ε), take away (all round)

περιπεσοῦσα, aorist part. περιπίπτω,
fall around

περιττός, excessive

περιφερής, arched, vaulted

περιφέρω, carry round

Πέρσης, Persian

πέρυσι(ν), last year

πέτασος, hat

πέτρα, rock

πηγή, spring of water

πήγνυμι, fix, freeze (trans.)

πηδῶ (α), leap

πήχυς, forearm

πίθος, jar

πικρός, bitter

πίνω, drink

πιστεύω, believe, trust

πιστός, faithful

πίτυς, ή, pine

πλείων, more

πλέκω, weave

πλέω, sail (58)

πληγή, blow

πλήν, except (gen.)

πλήρης, full

πλοῖον, vessel

πλούσιος, rich

πλοῦς, voyage

πλοῦτος, wealth

πλουτῶ, be rich

πνεῦμα, τό, wind, breath

πόα, grass

πόθεν, whence (5)

ποθέν, from some place (5)

ποῖ, whither (5)

ποι, some whither (5)

ποιητής, poet

ποιμήν, shepherd

ποιός, what kind (7)

ποιῶ (ε), do

πόλεμος, war

πόλις, city

πολίτης, citizen

πολλάκις, often

πολύς, much

πονηρία, wickedness

πονηρός, knavish

πορεύω, transport

πόσος, how great (5)

ποσός, of a certain size (5)

πότε, when (5)

ποτέ, sometime, at times (5)

ποτόν, drink
 ποῦ, where (5)
 που, somewhere (5), doubtless, I suppose
 πούς, ποδός, ὄ, foot
 πράγμα, τό, thing; πράγματα ἔχειν, to have trouble; π. παρέχειν, to give trouble
 πράττω, πράσσω, do
 πρέσβυς, old
 προβαίνω, go in front
 πρόβατον, sheep
 πρό (37)
 πρόειμι, go on
 προίστημι, set before
 πρὸς, to, from (64, 152)
 προσαγορεύω, address
 προσδεῖ, there is still need of
 πρόσκωπος, at the oars
 προσπέρνυσι, year before last
 προσποιούμαι (ε), pretend
 προστίθηναι, put to
 πρῶτος, first
 πταίω, stumble
 πυνθάνομαι, ask, learn, ascertain
 πῦρ, τό, fire
 πύργος, tower
 πωλῶ (ε), sell
 πῶς, how (5)
 πως, somehow
 ῥᾶστος, easiest
 ῥεῦμα, τό, stream
 ῥέω, flow
 ῥήτωρ, orator
 ῥίπτω, throw
 σαφής, clear
 σβέννυμι, quench (75)
 σέληνη, moon
 σηκός, sheepfold
 Σιδώνιος, man of Sidon
 σίτια, τά, food
 σῖτος, corn
 σιτῶ (ε), feed
 σιωπή, silence
 σιωπῶ (α), be silent
 σκεῦος, τό, utensil, a stick of furniture
 σκηνή, stage, tent
 σκληρός, hard
 σκόλιον, drinking-song
 σοφός, wise, skilful

σπάργανα, τά, swaddling clothes
 σταφυλή, bunch of grapes
 στέγη, roof
 στέρω (ε), deprive
 στεφανῶ (ο), crown
 στήθος, τό, breast
 στρατηγός, general
 στρατιά, army
 στρατιώτης, soldier
 στρατός, army
 στρέφω, twist
 στρογγύλος, round
 σύ, thou
 συλλαμβάνω, seize
 συμπαθῶ (ε), feel with (52)
 συμφορά, event, misfortune
 σύν, with
 συνάπας, all together (48)
 σύνειμι, be with
 συνεχής, continuous
 σύνουδα, be aware, be in a secret with
 συντάττομαι, make bargain
 σύντομος, brief
 συρίζω, συρίττω, whistle
 συρράπτω, stitch together
 συφεός, pig-sty
 σφεῖς, they
 σφοδρός, strong, violent
 σχεδόν, almost
 σχῆμα, τό, shape, guise
 σχολαστικός, scholar, pedant
 σῶμα, τό, body
 τάλαντον, talent
 ταμίας, steward, treasurer
 ταμιεύω, be a steward
 ταπεινός, low, humble
 ταράττω, confuse
 τάττω, arrange, fix
 τάχα, perhaps
 τε, both (7)
 τείνω, stretch
 τέκνον, child, offspring
 τέμνω, cut
 τέσις, ή, enjoyment
 τέταρτος, fourth
 τέχνη, art
 τήμερον to-day
 τήτες, this year
 τίθημι (35), compounds (36)
 τίκτω, produce, bring forth
 τιμᾶ (α), honour

τίς, who (5)
 τις, some one (5)
 τίττη, nurse
 τοι, indeed (7)
 τοιοῦτος, such
 τομή, cutting
 τοσούτος, so much, so large
 τότε, then
 τράγος, he-goat
 τράπεζα, table
 τράχηλος, neck
 τρέφω, feed, rear, keep (*animals*)
 (58)
 τρέχω, run (40)
 τρέψις, ή, enjoyment
 τρίβω, rub
 τρίς, thrice
 τρίτος, third
 τριχός, *gen. of θρίξ*
 τροφή, food
 τρύγητος, vintage
 τρυγῶ (α), pluck fruit, gather vintage
 τρυφή, luxury
 τυγχάνω, happen
 τύπτω, strike (*see Engl. Voc.*)
 τυφλός, blind
 τύχη, fortune

ὑγιαίνω, be healthy
 ὑγίεια, health
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water
 ὕετος, rain
 ὑλακτῶ (ε), bark
 ὑπάγομαι, attract
 ὑπανθῶ, begin to flower
 ὑπερβάλλω, surpass, exceed
 ὑπό, by
 ὑπόδημα, shoe
 ὑποκροῦω, interrupt
 ὑπόλοιπος, left over
 ὑποφθέγγομαι, utter voice
 ὕς, pig
 ὕστερον, later
 ὕφαιμος, bloodshot
 ὕω, rain

φαίνω, bring to light; *passive*, to
 appear
 φάος, light
 φάρμακον, medicine, drug, remedy
 φάσκω, assert

φάτνη, manger
 φαῦλος, mean, contemptible
 φέγγω, shine
 φέρω, carry, bear, lead
 φεύγω, flee; be defendant in a law-
 suit
 φημί, say
 φθάνω, anticipate
 φθέγγομαι, utter sound
 φθείρω, waste, destroy
 φθόνος, hate, envy
 φιλάργυρος, miserly
 φίλος, friend
 φιλοσοφία, philosophy
 φιλῶ (ε), love
 φόρος, tribute, tax
 φράζω, declare
 φρήν, mind
 φροντίζω, think
 φροντίς, ή, care
 φρονῶ (ε), think
 φυγᾶς, fugitive (56)
 φυή, stature
 φυλλάς, ή, leafage
 φύσις, nature
 φυτεύω, plant
 φυτόν, plant
 φύω, bring forth, produce (51)
 φωνή, voice
 φωνῶ (ε), speak

χαίρω, rejoice
 χαλκεύς, smith
 χάμαι, on the ground
 χείμαρρος, torrent
 χειμέριος, stormy, wintry
 χειμών, ό, winter, storm
 χεῖρ, ή, hand, arm
 χήν, ό, ή, gander, goose
 χθές, yesterday
 χίλιοι, thousand
 χιών, ή, snow
 χλαῖνα, cloak, overall
 χλωρός, green
 χορεία, dance
 χορός, body of dancers or singers
 χρήζω, want
 χρηματισμός, money-making
 χρήσιμος, useful
 χρηστός, honest
 χρόνος, time
 χρυσοῦς, golden

χωρίον, place ; farm
χωρῶ (ε), contain

ψάμμος, sand
ψάω, touch
ψοφῶ (ε), make a noise, bang
ψυχή, life, soul

ᾧδε, here, thus
ᾠδή, song

ᾠμος, shoulder

ᾠν, being

ᾠόν, egg

ᾠρα, season

ᾠς, as, how (5)

ᾠς, to (41)

ᾠσπερ, like, as

ᾠφέλεια, benefit, help

ᾠφελον, *aorist of ᾠφείλω*, owe, be
fitting or due

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

able, δυνατός, οἷός τε : δύναμαι
 abroad, be, ἀποδημῶ (οὐρρ, ἐπιδημῶ)
 accuse, αἰτιῶμαι
 accustomed, εἰωθα
 acorn, βάλανος
 active, ἐργαστικός
 address, προσαγορεύω
 ago (61)
 all, πᾶς, ἅπας
 almost, σχεδόν
 alone, μόνος
 already, ἤδη
 also, καί
 always, αἰεὶ, αἰεὶ
 anchor, ἄγκυρα
 anchor, ὀρμίζω : lie at anchor, ὀρμῶ
 anchorage, ὄρμος
 and, καί, δέ
 annoyance, ἐνόχλησις : see πρᾶγμα
 arched, περιφερής
 aristocracy, ἀριστοκρατία
 arm, βραχίον, χεῖρ
 army, στρατιά
 arouse, ἐγείρω
 arrange, τάττω
 art, τέχνη
 ascertain, πυνθάνομαι
 ask, ἔρομαι, ἀνέρομαι, ἐρωτῶ, πυνθά-
 νομαι
 autumn, ὁπώρα
 aware, be, σύνοιδα (*with dat.*)

back again, πάλιν
 bad, κακός
 badly, κακῶς
 balanced, μετέωρος
 banished, be, ἐκπίπτω
 bare, γυμνός, γυμνῶ
 bargain, make, συντάττομαι
 bark, ὑλακτῶ

barley, κριθαί
 basket, ἄρριχος
 bath, λουτρόν
 bear, bring forth, τίκτω
 beast, θηρίον
 beautiful, καλός
 become, γίγνομαι
 begin, ἀρχω, ἀρχομαι
 believe, πιστεύω, πείθομαι, πέποιθα
 below, κάτω
 best, ἀριστος
 bid, κελεύω
 bind, δέω (86)
 bird, ὄρνις
 bite, δάκνω, κάπτω
 bitter, πικρός
 blame, ἐπιτιμῶ
 blameless, ἀμειμπτος
 blind, τυφλός
 blood, αἷμα
 bloodshot, ὕφαιμος
 blow, πληγὴ : *υἱ*. πληγὰς ἐντείνω
 πληγὰς λαμβάνω
 book, βιβλίον
 boot, ἀρβύλη
 bosom, κόλπος
 both, ἀμφότερος, καί, τε
 brave, ἀνδρείος
 breakfast, ἀριστον, ἀριστῶ
 breast, στῆθος, κόλπος
 breath, πνεῦμα
 breeze, αὔρα, ἀνεμος
 bride, νύμφη
 brief, σύντομος
 brother, ἀδελφός
 brow, ὄφρυς
 bunch of grapes, σταφυλή
 burn, καίω
 bush, λόχημη
 but, ἀλλά, δέ

buy, ἀγοράζω, ἀνοῦμαι
by, μά (33)

call, καλῶ
calm, γαλήνη: *adj.* ἡσυχαιός
care, φροντίς
care for, μέλει (45, 81)
carelessness, ἀμέλεια
carry, φέρω, βαστάζω
cart, carriage, ἄμαξα
cave, ἄντρον
cease, παύομαι
certainly, μάλιστά γε
chair, διφρος, ἔδρα
change, μεταβολή
charm, θελκτήριον
chatter, λαλῶ
cheap, ἀξιος
check, παύω
chick, νεοττός
child, παῖς, παιδίον, τέκνον
circle, round, κύκλος
city, πόλις, ἀστυ
claim, ἀξιῶ
clear, σαφής
clever, δεινός
cloak, χλαῖνα, ἱμάτιον
cock, ἀλεκτρυών
coin, ὀβολός
colour, χρώμα
come, ἤκω
common, κοινός
companion, ἐταῖρος
confuse, disorder, ταραττω
contain, χωρῶ
corn, σίτος
couch, κλίνη
courtyard, αὐλή
cowardly, δειλός
coxswain, κελευστής
creep, ἔρπω
cross, ἐκπερῶ
crow, ᾄδω
crow, κόραξ
crush, θλίβω
cry out, βοῶ
cup, φιάλη, κυμβίον
cut, τεμνω
cutting, τομή

dance, ὀρχοῦμαι
dance, band of dancers, χορός

day, ἡμέρα (60)
dear (*of value*), τίμιος
declare, δηλῶ
democracy, δημοκρατία
deprive, στερῶ
despise, καταφρονῶ
destroy, ἀπόλλυμι (85), διαφθείρω
die, ἀποθνήσκω
differ, διαφέρω
difficulty, ἀπορία
dig, ὀρύττω
din, κραυγή
discordant, πλημμελής
disgraceful, αἰσχρός
do, ποιῶ, πράττω, ὀρῶ
doer, θύρα
dog, κύων (81)
double, διπλάσιος, διπλοῦς
doubtless, πού
drachma, δραχμή
drink, πίνω: ποτόν
drive, ἐλαύνω
dry, ξηρός
duck, νῆττα
dwell, διαιτῶμαι, οἰκῶ

each, ἕκαστος
each other, ἀλλήλους
ear, οὖς, ὠτός
easy, ῥάδιος
east, ἐσθίω
egg, ᾠόν
either, ἑκάτερος
either . . or, ἢ . . ἢ, εἴτε . . εἴτε
elbow, ὠλένη
enjoy one's self, ἡβῶ
enjoyment, τέρψις
entertain, ξενίζω
envy, φθόνος
equal, ἴσος
especially, μάλιστα
examine, ἐξετάζω
example, for, αὐτίκα
except, πλὴν
excessive, περιττός
experience, πάσχω
eye, ὀφθαλμός, ὄμμα

face, πρόσωπον
faithful, πιστός: *subst.* πίστις
fall, πίπτω
famous, κλεινός

farm, ἀγρός, ἄγροί, χωρίον : *vb.*

γεωργῶ : *subst.* γεωργός

farmer, γεωργός

fasten, ἀπαρτῶ (81), ἄπτω

fear, φοβούμαι, δέδοικα

feed, τρέφω : feed animals, βόσκω

feel with, συμπαθῶ

field, ἀγρός

find, εὕρισκω, παραλαμβάνω

fine, καλός

fine weather, εὐδία, αἰθρία (60)

finger, δάκτυλος

fisher, ἄλιεύς, ἄλιεύω

flee, φεύγω

floating on water, μετέωρος

flow, βέω

flower, ἄνθος, ἀνθῶ

flute, αὐλός

food, τροφή, σίτια

foolish, ἀνόητος, μῶρος : ἀνοηταίνω, ληρῶ

foolishness, ἀβουλία, μωρία

foot, πούς (71)

for, γάρ (27)

forbid, ἀπαγορεύω

forehead, μέτωπον

fortune, τύχη

free, ἐλεύθερος

freedom, ἐλευθερία

freeze, πήγνυμι (*trans.*)

fret, δυσκοιλιώ

friend, φίλος

friendly, εὖνους : *subst.* εὖνοια

from, ἀπό

fruit, ὀπώρα, καρπός

full, πλήρης

furious (*floods, etc.*), λάβρος

furniture, τὰ σκεύη, ἐπίπλα

garden, κήπος

gift, δῶρον

girdle, ζῶμα, ζώνη

girl, κόρη, παρθένος

give, δίδωμι

gladly, ἡδέως

go, ἔρπω, εἶμι, βαδίζω, etc.

goat, αἴξ : he-goat, τράγος

god, θεός : goddess, θεά, θεά

good, ἀγαθός

grass, πῶα

green, χλωρός

grief, λύπη

ground, πέδον : *on* the ground,

χάμαι

grove, ἄσος

grow, βλαστάνω

guest, ξένος

hail, χάλαζα

hair, θρίξ, τριχός

hand, χεῖρ

handle, λαβή

happen, τυγχάνω

harbour, λιμὴν

hard, σκληρός

hare, λαγῶς

harm, βλάβη

harmonious, ὁμόφωνος

harvest, θέρος

hat, πέτασος

hate, μῖσος, φθόνος

hateful thing, μῖσος

have, ἔχω

head, κεφαλή

health, ὑγίεια

healthy, be, ὑγιαίνω

hear, ἀκούω

hearing, ἀκοή

heir, κληρονόμος

helmsman, κυβερνήτης

help, ὠφέλεια

hence, ἐνθάδε (5)

herb, λάχανον

herd, ἀγέλη

herdsman, νομεύς, βουκόλος

here, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (5)

hill, ὄρος

hither, δεῦρο (5)

hollow, αὐλῶν : *adj.* κοῖλος

home : at home, from home,

homewards (22)

honest, ἐσθλός, χρηστός

hook, ἄγκιστρον

hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω

horse, ἵππος

house, οἰκία

how, πῶς, ὅπως, ὥς (5)

how great, πόσος, ὀπόσος, ὅσος (5)

humble, ταπεινός

hunger, πεινῶ

hunt, ἀγρεύω, θήρα, θήρ

hunter, κυνηγέτης

husband, ἀνὴρ

ice, κρύσταλλος
 idle, ἀργός
 idleness, ἀργία
 if, εἰ
 ill, be, νοσῶ
 imitate, μιμούμαι, μιμνήσκω
 in, ἐν
 indeed, δὴ, τοι, δῆθεν
 indoors, οἰκουρός, οἰκουρῶ
 in order that (33)
 inside, ἐντός (11)
 instrument, ὄργανον
 interrupt, ὑποκορῶ
 into, εἰς
 invisible, ἀφανής
 invite, καλῶ
 ivy, κιττός

 jar, πίθος
 judge, δικαστής, κριτής, νό. κρινῶ
 just, δίκαιος
 justice, δίκη, δικαιοσύνη

 key, κλεις
 kind, γένος : of all kinds, παντο-
 δαπός. Cp. ἄλλοδαπός
 knee, γόνυ, τό : γόνατος
 know, οἶδα, ἔγνων

 lad, μενράκιον
 ladder, κλίμαξ
 land, γῆ
 lately, ἄρτι
 later, ὕστερον
 laugh, γελῶ
 launch, ἀνάγομαι, ἀναγωγή
 lawsuit, δίκη
 lead, ἄγω
 leaf, φύλλον
 leafage, φυλλάς
 leap, πήδω
 learn, μαρθάνω
 leave, λείπω, καταλείπω
 leg, σκέλος, τό
 letter, ἐπιστολή
 lie, κείμαι : tell falsehoods, ψεύδομαι
 life, ψυχή
 lift, βαστάζω
 light (of weight), λεπτός
 light, φάος, λύχνος
 like, ὅμοιος
 like as, καθάπερ

loaf, ἄρτος
 long, μακρός
 loose, λύω
 love, φιλῶ
 low, ταπεινός
 luxury, τρυφή

 maidservant, θεραπαινά
 make, ποιῶ
 man, human being, ἄνθρωπος : male,
 ἀνὴρ : any one, τις
 manger, φάτνη
 market-place, ἀγορά
 mast, ἱστός
 meadow, λειμῶν
 mean, φαῦλος
 medicine, φάρμακον
 meet, ἀπαντῶ
 messenger, ἄγγελος
 milk, γάλα
 milkpail, γαυλός
 mina, μνᾶ (20)
 mind, νοῦς, φρήν (82)
 miserable, δύστηνος
 miserly, φιλάργυρος
 misfortune, συμφορά
 mistake, ἁμαρτάνω
 moisture, νοτὶς
 money-making, χρηματισμός
 mortal, θνητός
 much, μάλα, πολὺς
 musical, μουσικός
 must (new wine), γλεῦκος

 name, ὄνομα, ὀνομάζω
 narcissus, νάρκισσος
 nature, φύσις
 necessary, δεῖ (75), χρή, χρεών
 neck, αὐχὴν, τράχηλος
 neglect, ἀμελῶ
 neighbour, γειτῶν
 net, δίκτυον
 next, ἔπειτα
 night, νύξ : by night, νύκτωρ
 nightingale, ἀηδὼν
 noble, καλός
 noise, ψόφος, ψοφῶ, θόρυβος
 nonsense, λῆρος
 noose, βρόχος
 nose, ῥίς, ῥινός
 not, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ : μή (4)
 now, νῦν

nurse, *τίτθη*
nymph, *νύμφη*

oak, *δρῦς*
oar, *κώπη*
often, *πολλάκις*
oil, *ἐλαιον*
old, *παλαιός*
old man, *γέρων, πρέσβυς*
old woman, *γραιῦς*
on, *ἐπί*
once, at, *αὐτίκα*
one or other, *ἕτερος*
other, *ἄλλος*
outside, *ἐκτός* (11)
overcome, *ἡττῶ, κρατῶ, νικῶ*

park, *παράδεισος*
pasture, *νομή, νομός*
peace, *εἰρήνη*
pen, *κάλαμος*
perhaps, *τάχα*
persuade, *πείθω*
philosophy, *φιλοσοφία*
physician, *ιατρός*
pig, *ὄς, σὺς*
pig-sty, *συφεός*
pilot, *κυβερνήτης*
pine, *πίτυς*
pipes, *σὺριγξ, κάλαμος*
pity, *οἶκτος, οἰκτίρω*
place, *χωρίον, χώρα*
plain, *πέδιον*
plant, *φυτόν*
plant, *φυτεύω*
play, *παίζω*
pleasant, *ἡδύς*
plough, *ἀρῶ*
pluck, *κλῶ*: pluck fruit, *τρύγω*
pocket, *κόλπος*
poor, *πένης*
pour, *χέω*, and compounds
practise, *ἀσκῶ, subs. ἐπιτήδευμα*
prayer, *εὐχή*
prepare, *ἐπι- and παρα-σκευάζω*
prepositions (37, 82)
present, be, *παρεῖμι*
pretend, *προσποιούμαι*
prime, be in one's, *ἀκμάζω*
produce, bring forth, *τίκτω*
property, *οὐσία*
prosecute, *διώκω*

prosperous, *αἰσιος*
provide, *παρέχω*
provoke, *ἐρεθίζω*
pull, *ἔλκω*
pull up, *ἀνασπῶ*
purpose, on, *ἐπίτηδες*
pursue, *διώκω*
push on, *ἐπείγω*
put, *βάλλω, τίθημι*, and compounds
quench, *σβέννυμι*

racecourse, *ἵπποδρόμος*
raise, *αἰρῶ*
reach, arrive, *ἐφικνούμαι*
reap, *ἀμῶ*
rear, *τρέφω*
receive, *δέχομαι, παραλαμβάνω*
recognise, *γινώσκω*
red, *ἐρυθρός*
reed, *κάλαμος*
rejoice, *χαίρω*
remaining, *λοιπός*
remind, *ἀναμνησκω*
renown, *κλέος*
restrain, *κατέχω*
retire, *ἀποχωρῶ*
return, *ἐπανέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι*
rich, *πλούσιος*
ride, *ἐλαύνω*
ripe, be, *ἀκμάζω*
risk, *κινδυνεύω*
road, *ὁδός*
rock, *πέτρα*
rod, *κάλαμος*
roof, *στέγη*
room, *δωμάτιον*
rope, *κάλως*
rose, *ρόδον*
round, *στρογγύλος*
row, *ἐρέττω, ἐλαύνω*
rule, *ἄρχω, κρατῶ*
run, *τρέχω* (86), *διαθέω* (40)
running, *δρόμος*
rush, *ἄττω*
rustic, *ἀγροίκος*

sacrifice, *θύω*
safe, *ἀσφαλής*
sail, *πλέω* (40)
sail, *ιστίον*
sailor, *ναύτης*
sample, *δείγμα*

sand, ψάμμος
 say, φημί, λέγω
 scholar, σχολαστικός, γραμματικός
 scratch, ἀμύττω, *subs.* ἀμυχή
 sea, θάλαττα
 season, ὥρα
 see, βλέπω, ὁρῶ
 seek, ζητῶ
 seem, δοκῶ
 seems, φαίνεται
 seize, ἀρπάζω
 sell, πωλῶ, ἀποδίδομαι
 separately, ἰδίᾳ
 servant, οἰκέτης
 serve, δουλεύω
 shape, σχῆμα
 share, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαμβάνω
 sheep, πρόβατον, οἷς
 sheepfold, σηκός
 shepherd, ποιμήν
 shoe, ὑπόδημα
 shore, ἀκτὴ
 short, κλήν
 shoulder, ὤμος
 show, procession, θεωρία
 sickle, δρεπάνη
 silence, σιωπὴ, σιωπῶ, σιωπηλός
 since, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή
 sincere, ἀδολος
 sing, ᾄδω
 sister, ἀδελφὴ
 sit, καθίζω, καθίζομαι
 situated, be, διάκειται (86)
 slave, δοῦλος
 sleep, καθεύδω
 small, μικρός
 smile, μειδιῶ, *subs.* μειδίαμα
 snare, παγίς
 snow, χιὼν
 soft, μαλακός
 so large, so much, τοσοῦτος
 soldier, στρατιώτης
 song, ᾠσμα, ᾠδή
 song, chanty, παιανισμός
 soul, ψυχὴ
 sound, ἡχή: to make sound, φθέγγομαι, φωνῶ
 sparrow, στρουθός
 speak, λέγω, φωνῶ
 speech, λόγος
 spindle, ἀτρακτος
 spring, πηγὴ

springtime, ἔαρ
 stage, σκηνή
 stair, κλίμαξ
 start, κλήν
 stature, φυνή
 stone, λίθος
 stool, δίφρος
 stop, ἐπέχω
 storm, χειμῶν
 stormy, χειμέριος
 straight, ὀρθός
 straightway, εὐθὺς
 stranger, ξένος
 straw, chaff, ἀχυρον
 stream, ρεῦμα
 stretch, τείνω and *compounds*
 strike, τύπτω, τυπτήσω, ἐπάταξα, πέπληγα, ἐπλήγην
 string, λίνος
 strong, violent, ισχυρός, σφοδρός, ἔρρωμένος
 such, τοιοῦτος, τοιούδε
 suddenly, ἐξαίφνης
 suffer, πάσχω
 summer, θέρος
 superior, be, διαφέρω
 supper, δείπνον, *vib.* δείπνῶ
 surpass, ὑπερβάλλω
 swear, ὀμνῶμι

table, τράπεζα
 take, λαμβάνω
 talk, λαλῶ
 tax, φόρος, εἰσφορά
 teach, διδάσκω, παιδεύω
 teacher, διδάσκαλος
 tend (cattle, etc.), νέμω
 tend, θεραπεύω
 tendril, κλήμα
 tent, σκηνή
 terrible, δεινός
 test, εξετάζω
 than, ἢ
 that, ὅτι, ἐκεῖνος
 then, ἀρα, ἔπειτα, τότε, οὐκοῦν
 then . . not, οὐκοῦν
 thence, ἐκεῖθεν (5)
 there, ἐκεῖ (5)
 therefore, οὖν (16)
 thief, κλέπτης
 thigh, μηρός
 thing, πρᾶγμα, χρῆμα

think, δοκῶ, νομίζω, οἶμαι
 thither, ἐκεῖσε
 throttle, ἀγχω
 thus, οὕτως
 thyme, θύμον
 time, χρόνος: right time, nick of
 time, καιρός (adv. ἐς καιρόν)
 to, πρὸς, ὡς, ἐπὶ (41)
 toil, κάματος
 tool, ὄργανον
 to-day, τήμερον
 to-morrow, αὔριον
 torrent, χείμαρρος
 touch, ἀπτομαι, θιγγάνω
 tower, πύργος
 tread, πατῶ
 treasurer, ταμίης
 tree, δένδρον
 twist, στρέφω

ugly, αἰσχυρός
 unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος
 unjust, ἀδικος
 useful, χρήσιμος
 utensil, σκεῦος

value, ἀξία
 vat, ληνός
 vegetable, λάχανον
 very much, μάλιστα
 vessel, πλοῖον
 vex, λυπῶ
 victim, ἱερεῖον
 village, κώμη
 villager, κωμήτης
 vine, ἀμπέλος
 vintage, τρύγητος, (ἀπο)τρυνγῶ
 violent, σφοδρός, βλαῖος
 violet, ἴον
 voice, φωνή
 voyage, πλοῦς

waist, ἱεὺς
 want, χρήζω, ἐθέλω
 war, πόλεμος
 warm, θερμαίνω
 wash, λούω (75)
 wealth, πλοῦτος
 wealthy, be, πλουτῶ
 weather (60)
 weave, πλέκω

weep, δακρῶν, κλαίω (75)
 well, εὖ, καλῶς
 well then, εἰέν
 well, be, ὑγιαίνω
 what kind (7), ποῖος, ὅποιος, οἷος
 wheat, πυρρί
 when, πότε, ὁπότε, ὅτε (5)
 whence, πόθεν, ὅθεν, ὅθεν (5)
 where, ποῦ, οὐ, ὅπου (5)
 whistle, συρίζω, συρίττω
 white, λευκός
 whither, ποῖ, ὅποι, οἷ (5)
 who, τίς, ὅς, ὅστις (5)
 wicked, ἀδικος, πονηρός
 wickedness, πονηρία
 wife, γυνή
 wild, ἀγrios
 will, γνώμη, βούλησις, διαθήκη
 willing, ἐκόν, ἄσμενος
 willing, be, βούλομαι
 wind, ἄνεμος: west wind, Ζέφυρος:
 east wind, εὖρος: north wind
 βορέας: south wind, νότος
 window, θυρίς
 wine, οἶνος
 winnow, λικμῶ
 winter, χειμῶν
 wintry, χειμέριος
 wish, ἐθέλω
 withy, λύγος
 witness, μάρτυς
 wolf, λύκος
 woman, γυνή
 wonder, θαυμάζω
 wont, εἰωθα
 wool, ἔρια
 word, λόγος
 work, ἔργον
 work, ἐργάζομαι
 worth, ἀξίος
 wrist, καρπός
 write, γράφω
 wrong, do, ἀδικῶ

yardarm, κεράτιον
 year, ἔτος, ἐνιαυτός
 yes, μάλιστα γε, ναι
 yesterday, χθές, ἐχθές
 yet, moreover, ἐτι
 yoke, ζυγόν
 young, νέος

